

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1911—VOL. III., NO. 175

PRICE TWO CENTS

AGREEMENT REACHED IN THE PROVISIONS OF NEW TEACHERS' BILL

Measure Formulated After a Conference Between Representatives of the Parties Interested.

ALL SAID TO INDORSE

Representative McMorrow Assured That School Committee Will Guarantee the Desired Salary Increase.

A bill providing that 10 cents shall be added to the tax rate in Boston next year for increasing the salaries of Boston teachers, an additional 10 cents shall be added in 1914, and an additional 5 cents in 1915, was agreed upon today at a conference between Mayor Fitzgerald, Representative William McMorrow of ward 23, and former Attorney-General Parker, representing the teachers.

This agreement probably brings to an end the contest which has been waged in the Legislature since Governor Foss vetoed some four weeks ago a bill providing for a 30-cent increase in three years, to be paid to teachers in the elementary grade receiving less than \$1000 per year.

Representative McMorrow has also received assurances this morning that at its meeting this afternoon the Boston school board will pass an order guaranteeing that 20 cents of the 25 cents to be added to the tax levy shall be devoted to increasing the salaries of teachers in the elementary grades, and he states that the teachers will be entirely satisfied with this arrangement.

PRESIDENT TAFT AS YALE GUEST SEES 913 DEGREES CONFERRED

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—With President Taft, Yale '79, a conspicuous guest Yale University held its two hundred and eleventh annual commencement exercises today. A total of 913 degrees were conferred.

In the academic procession to the graduation exercises President Taft walked with Major Archibald Butt and on the platform the President sat among his fellow members of Yale corporation.

President Taft arrived in this city shortly after 10 o'clock this morning and was rushed to the university where the commencement procession was already ready.

At the annual alumni dinner this afternoon the list of speakers included President Taft, President Hadley of Yale, ex-President Dwight of Yale, President Vincent of the University of Minnesota and Justice Lamar of the supreme court.

President Hadley announced the election by Yale corporation of the following directors of the alumni fund: Samuel H. Betts, W. M. Barnum, Julian W. Curtiss, H. S. Brooks, William Adams Brown and J. McLean Walton, all of New York city.

Honorary degrees were conferred today as follows:

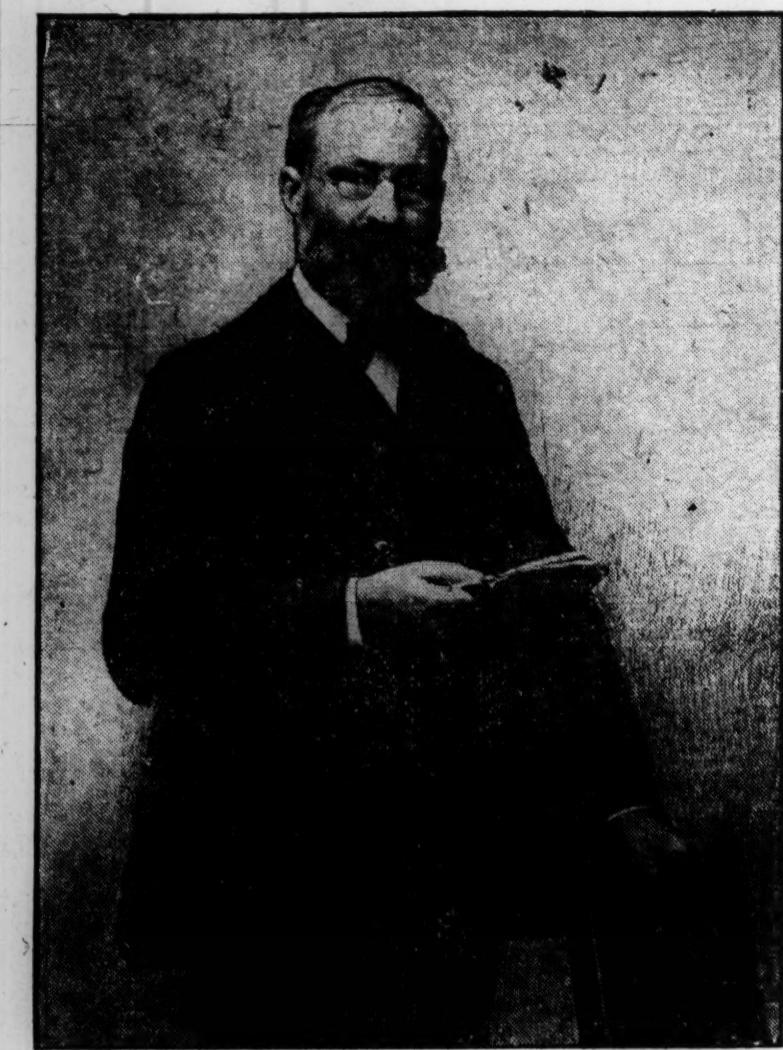
Doctor of laws, Joseph Rucker Lamar

(Continued on Page Five, Column Six.)

TO FILE ANSWER BY JULY 4.

CONCORD, N. H.—An agreement to allow counsel for Gen. Henry M. Baker of Bow, executor of the will of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, to file on or before July 1 an answer to the bill brought in the United States district court by Dr. E. J. Foster Eddy of Waterbury, Vt., seeking to have the residuary clause of Mrs. Eddy's will declared invalid, was reached by counsel for plaintiff and defendant at the opening of the June term of court here Tuesday.

BOSTON LEADER IN PEACE MOVEMENT



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EDWIN D. MEAD.

BOSTON ADVOCATES OF PEACE MOVEMENT PLAN EUROPEAN TOUR

Edwin D. Mead and Mrs. Mead of Boston will spend the month of July in England, and August in Germany, giving addresses in the interest of international fraternity. They then visit Austria and Hungary, and will be present at the International Peace Congress in Rome in September. They will speak in several cities in the north of England before going to London, where Mr. Mead is to give an address at the Universal Races Congress. In Germany they will address meetings in Berlin, Leipzig, Jena, Frankfurt and other cities, and they go to Budapest by special invitation of Count Apponyi, who recently visited the United States, and who desires to have the American peace work presented by them to his countrymen.

The nineteenth international peace congress is to meet in Rome on Sept. 25, and continue during the week. The date of the congress was first fixed for Oct. 17; but the change to Sept. 25 has been made in response to a widely expressed desire. The request for the earlier date has been urged especially by American peace workers, who have represented to the Berne bureau how difficult and almost impossible it is to hold any large

(Continued on Page Four, Column Four.)

VEDRINES IS WINNER FROM LIEGE TO SPA IN CIRCUIT AIR RACE

LIEGE, Belgium.—Pierre Vedrines, the hero of the Paris-to-Madrid aero race, won more honors today when he beat 11 other contestants in the round-trip flight between this city and Spa in the circuit of Europe air race, making the 37½ miles in 41 minutes.

M. Vidart, who also took part in the Paris-Madrid and Paris-Turin races, was

(Continued on Page Eight, Column One.)

Not alone the INTENTION

to pass your copy of the Monitor along, but the DAILY CARRYING OUT OF SUCH INTENTION

helps make friends for clean journalism . . .

(Continued on Page Eight, Column One.)

MEDAL TO STATE GIFT FROM ITALY

A silver medal has been received by Governor Foss on behalf of the commonwealth from the Italian government, recognizing the assistance rendered by the state to those made homeless by the earthquake in Sicily and Calabria in December, 1908.

LONDON NOW READY AND IS FULL OF ZEST FOR CORONATION DAY

Not Since Ladysmith Day Has Center of Empire Been so Tangled by Traffic and Stirred by Enthusiasm.

POLICE KEPT BUSY

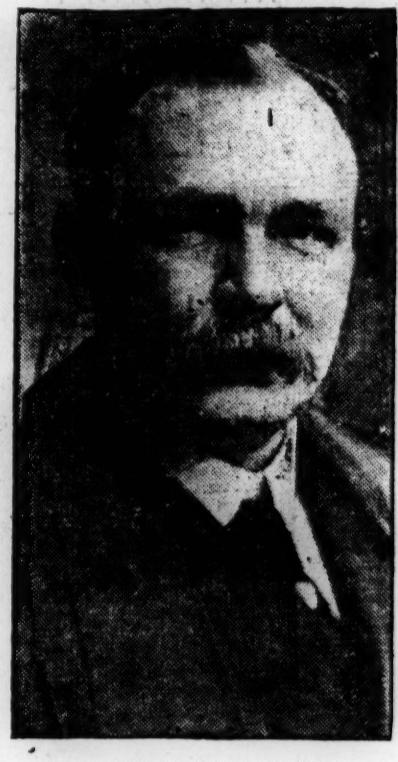
Business Men in Disturbed Region Are Provisioning for Two-Day Siege, Since Supplies Will Be Lacking.

LONDON—London is ready for the coronation of England's King and Queen. Every preliminary has been worked out and the world's metropolis now awaits the big event with keen anticipation and enthusiasm.

From the crowds on the street today might have seemed to the visitor the

(Continued on Page Eight, Column Six.)

Head of Tufts College Confers 216 Degrees at Commencement Exercises



FREDERICK W. HAMILTON.

TUFTS CONFERS 216 DEGREES AS JACKSON COLLEGE GIVES FIRST

Governor Foss Among the Notables Present at the Fifty-Fifth Annual Commencement Exercises.

ARE HELD IN CHAPEL

The Rev. A. A. Berle Makes Address at the Dinner in Gymnasium to Seniors and Invited Guests.

The fifty-fifth annual commencement of Tufts College took place this morning on College hill, when 217 degrees were conferred before a great gathering of alumni and guests. Of the 217 degrees 216 were from Tufts, the remaining one being the first to be conferred by Jackson College, which was separated from

(Continued on Page Five, Column One.)

BILL TO INCREASE POWER OF RAILROAD COMMISSION HEARD

Mayor Fitzgerald Criticizes Action of State Senate in Refusing Supervision Over Coast Steamboats.

NO APPEAL, HE SAYS

Proposed Public Utilities Measure Gives Present Board Authority to Fix and Enforce Rates.

While the House committee on ways and means gave a hearing on the bill which proposes to increase the powers of the railroad commission Mayor Fitzgerald today sent an open letter to the members of the state Senate who on Tuesday voted against his bill to give into the hands of the Massachusetts railroad commission powers of supervision over coastwise and excursion steamers similar to those exercised by them over the railroads of the state.

He complains that under the present law the steamboat officials run their boats "without due regard to the convenience and security of the public, and that there is no appeal from schedules of rates, trips and quality of service."

Representative Robert N. Washburn of Worcester, Chairman Walter Perley Hall of the railroad commission and former Chairman James F. Jackson of the railroad board were before the House committee on ways and means on the bill reported by the joint special committee on the creation of a public utilities board on recommendation of Governor Foss and the petition of Daniel J. Kiley. This bill, which was largely framed by Mr. Washburn, who was chairman of the sub-committee to which the matter was referred by the joint special committee, is an act to increase the powers of the board of railroad commissioners. It gives the authority to the railroad commissioners, as Mr. Washburn explained, to determine just an reasonable rates, fares and shall fix the same by order which shall have the effect of an act of the general court.

Representative Crocker said that the New Haven has recently refused rebates on season tickets and Mr. Washburn said that has been changed by an act just passed that is now law.

Representative Washburn told Representative Gilford that he would not go so far as the general concentration of all commissions, but he did favor giving the railroad commissioners more power. He believed there should be a declaration on the statute books that shall make this board more effective, so that (Continued on Page Eight, Column Four.)

STATUS UNCHANGED OF GRAND TRUNK AND THE BOSTON & MAINE

There has been no controversy or change of relation between the Boston & Maine and Grand Trunk railway systems, according to Charles M. Burt, passenger traffic manager of the Boston & Maine, who says that today at any statement to the effect that the Boston & Maine has refused to haul the equipment of the Grand Trunk over its lines is absolutely false. Mr. Burt said further:

"Beginning June 26 the Portland Terminal Railroad Company assumes control of a limited area of railroad property about the Portland Union station, including the Boston & Maine and Maine Central trackage. Included within this territory is a short line connecting Portland with Portland Junction, where the Grand Trunk system strikes the Worcester, Nashua & Portland division of the Boston & Maine system.

"The Boston & Maine out of courtesy granted the Grand Trunk management that this piece of road would pass from our management on June 26, thus giving opportunity to make arrangements with the Portland Terminal Company for future service. The Boston & Maine has nothing whatever to do with the management of the Portland Terminal Company, and we have no way of knowing whether any correspondence has passed between the terminal company and the Grand Trunk road in this case.

"The sleeping or parlor car from the Grand Trunk road for the seashore resorts on the Boston & Maine line must be hauled from Portland Junction to Portland by the Portland Terminal Company before the Boston & Maine can attach the car to its train.

"The Grand Trunk trains are leaving the North station for Canada over our lines as usual. Our summer schedule, which goes into effect June 25, is now being printed. No changes will take place and all schedules this year will be the same as last."

The joint committee has practically concluded its hearing on the bills. Nearly every one appearing before the committee to date has spoken in favor of the income tax proposition. Another session of the hearing is scheduled for today at which one person has notified the committee of his intention to appear in opposition to the proposed tax.

HARVARD PRIZE AWARDED

At a meeting of the Harvard faculty Tuesday afternoon James Gordon Gilkey '12 of Watertown, was announced as the winner of the Sargent prize of \$100 "for the best metrical translation of a lyric poem of Horace" for the academic year 1910-11. The poem translated was the seventh ode of the third book of Horace.

SCHOOL BILL ADVANCED.
The Senate passed to engrossment this afternoon the bill providing for the establishment and maintenance of the Essex county agricultural school.

SENATE READY FOR ITS FIRST VOTE ON RECIPROCITY PACT

WASHINGTON—When the Senate met today there were indications that the first vote would be taken before night on the Canadian reciprocity bill, the test to come, if at all, on the amendment proposed by Senator Root to the paper and pulp paragraph.

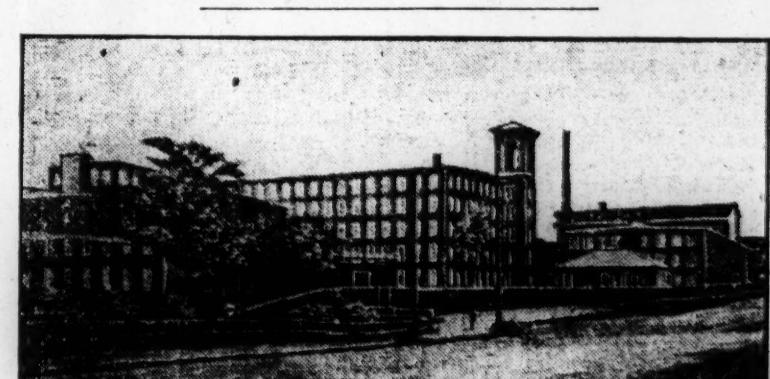
There are from 14 to 16 votes for the Root amendment. Senator Lodge spoke in favor of the amendment on Tuesday. It will be explained by Senator Root today and a vote is anticipated, although discussion may carry this over to another day.

"Whatever we have taken from England has been taken at the point of the bayonet," said Senator Heyburn of Idaho on Tuesday.

Senator Heyburn's remark, which he later explained extended only to governmental acquisitions, was challenged by Senator Bacon of Georgia as a "grave matter," in view of the pending arbitration negotiations with England. "We have more to enjoy that from all the rest of the world put together," said Senator Bacon.

(Continued on Page Eight, Column One.)

ONE OF FALL RIVER'S COTTON MILLS WHOSE PRODUCT IS CAUSE OF FETE



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MONITOR**

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

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OLD PROBLEMS, NEW RULES

Penacook, the Forerunner of Concord, Described by John Hunter Sedgwick.

ALTHOUGH Penacook, the forerunner of Concord, lay in territory that brought it within the subject matter of the disputes between New Hampshire and Massachusetts, it is not necessary to this paper to go into that subject. We shall therefore content ourselves with a brief account of the early days of the town in New Hampshire that so many know. The claims of New Hampshire to certain territory in dispute were based upon the Mason patent, granted to Capt. John Mason by the Council of Plymouth in 1629. Whatever the merits on either side of the dispute may have been, the settlements in the territory for better protection and government put themselves under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts and remained so for years. While under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts a petition was presented by the inhabitants of Dover and Newbury to the General Court, in which they pray for the grant of a tract of 12 square miles in a place which is called Pennacook, which by report is a place fit for such an one. (History of Concord by the Rev. Nathaniel Bouton.) The petitioners prayed that they might have three years to decide whether they would settle on the tract, and in the case that they decided so to do, that they might have thereafter seven years' "freedom from publice charge" from the time of their resolution. On May 18, 1659, a committee of the General Court reported favorably to that body to the effect that petitioners should be granted a tract of eight square miles, upon condition that by October, 1662, they should have settled there at least 20 families. It also recommended immunity from publice charge as prayed. On May 6, 1662, the General Court granted the petition. Mr. Bouton says that it also appears from the Massachusetts records that the inhabitants of Chelmsford in 1663 made a like petition and the General Court granted "the inhabitants of Salem a plantation of six miles square at Pennacook, if getting 20 families on it within three years." Neither of the grants was taken up. In 1721 the people of Salem again petitioned the General Court, and asked for confirmation of a grant to them in 1663 of six square miles at Pennacook. The House of Representatives ordered that a survey be made of the territory in question but nothing more was done by it. But a petition was presented and granted June 17, 1725, by which the settlement of Pennacook became a legal possibility. Under the order of the General Court regulations were made for marking off and allotting lands for the admission of 100 families. From the proprietors' records as quoted by Mr. Bouton, one of the provisions was that each settler to whom a lot should be assigned should pay into the committee's hands for the use of the province the sum of £5 and build a good dwelling house fit for a family; the land should be set aside for a school and a parsonage; and that within three years a suitable house for divine worship should be built.

That there were boundary disputes between Massachusetts and New Hampshire goes without saying. So serious were they and so much trouble was taken about them that appeal was finally made to the crown and commissioners were appointed to settle the boundaries. Jonathan Belcher was the Governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, but David Dunbar was Lieutenant-Governor of New Hampshire and opposed to the Massachusetts claim. That the commissioners might have the assistance of the legislatures of the two provinces, they assembled in 1737 at Salisbury and Hampton Falls, "five miles apart," and Governor Belcher, in his capacity of father of both provinces, made a state progress to Newbury (Newburyport was set out later) and thence to the George tavern at Hampton Falls. But the commissioners decided nothing and the dispute dragged until 1740, when it was settled by the privy council in New Hampshire's favor. By this settlement, Rumford was left in New Hampshire territory, and the inhabitants, who prided their Massachusetts allegiance, petitioned the crown to be allowed to remain in that province. Thomas Hutchinson, in case Rolfe declined, was to present the petition to the crown in London and authorized to act for the province. But it was of no use and Rumford remained in New Hampshire. At this time Rumford was an act of the provincial Legislature was included in a district and made subject to taxation.

We have a glimpse of the state of northern New England at this time in the letter written on Feb. 2, 1726, by the Rev. Christopher Tappan from Newbury to the committee for settling Pennacook. He makes among various requests, one that "The Persons to whom the Lotts are granted be obliged, at their first setting in the place, to build a Garrison of Blockhouse for their defence, and so live as near it as with convenience may be; for it will be very unsafe at first for enemy to build and dwell on his own Lott. This will too much expose you to Indians, in whom little trust is at any time to be put; besides we may expect they'll not a little resent it, when ye come to understand that we are settling

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.
B. F. Keith's "Vaudeville".
ESTATE OF AUREL—"The Lottery Man."
COLONIAL—"The De Luxe."
MAJESTIC—"The Man Who Owns Broadway."

NEW YORK.
ALHAMBRA—Vaudeville.
AMERICAN—Vaudeville.
CASTLE—"Pinocchio."
CLAYTON—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."
COLONIAL—Vaudeville.
GAETY—"Excuse Me."
HAMMERSHITTE—Vaudeville.
HOLLYWOOD—"A Country Girl."
LYRIC—"Everywoman."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Pink Lady."
THIRTY-NINTH ST.—"As a Man Thinks."

CHICAGO.
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"Miss Fixit."
ILLINOIS—"Maggie Pepper."
GLAMPTON—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."
SHAWNEE—"The Seven Sisters."
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.

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Harvard Defeats Yale

HARVARD BASEBALL TEAM WINS OPENING CONTEST FROM YALE

Heavy Hitting and Fast Fielding Gives Crimson First Victory at New Haven Since 1903.

M'LAUGHLIN IS STAR

NEW HAVEN—For the first time since 1903 Harvard defeated Yale in the annual commencement game here Tuesday by a score of 8 to 2.

Hartwell started in the box for Yale and in the five innings he pitched seven hits were made off him, one more than was made off his successor, Scott. But the game was lost when Hartwell left the box and the additional three runs were of little consequence. The fielding of the Harvard team was brilliant, the men making three double plays.

In the fifth Reilly of Yale was out on a fly to Babson. McKee singled and Merritt singled. Then Burdett singled and quick fielding prevented a run. The bases were filled with one out. Hartwell sent a fly to Desha, who made a quick throw to Potter and Yale was retired.

In the seventh inning after Merritt was out Carhart, who had replaced Burdett behind the bat, singled. Scott sent a grounder to Gibson, who handled it nicely, throwing it to Potter to Hann for a neat double.

Harvard's two home runs in the first were among the features of the game. Potter made the first to far left field; the second was made by Captain McLaughlin over the center field fence. More scoring was done in the third. In that inning Sexton singled and Desha sacrificed. Potter walked. On Stillwell's error the two scores were made. Hann sent a fly to Stevens.

In the fifth inning Babson singled. Desha reached first on McKee's error. Potter sacrificed. McLaughlin singled, scoring the run, but that was all. In the seventh inning Babson singled. Desha sacrificed. Potter singled. Then Captain McLaughlin made a three-bagger which cleared the bases and he came in on McKee's error.

Yale's scoring was done in the sixth. Captain Corey walked. Badger singled and Corey took third. Badger stole second. Stevens fouled out to Hann. Stillwell sent a sacrifice fly to Babson and Corey came in. Badger scored on McKee's single. But a double steal ended Yale's chances. The score:

HARVARD.		A.B.	R. BH.TB.	P.O.	A. E.
Babson, M.	5	3	4	5	0
Desha, M.	4	6	0	0	0
Potter, E.	3	2	5	4	2
McLaughlin, rf.	5	2	3	0	0
Hann, 1b.	5	0	1	6	1
Wright, c.	4	0	0	3	0
Gibson, 3b.	4	0	1	1	0
Reeves, c.	4	0	1	1	0
Sexton, p.	4	1	1	1	0
Totals	35	8	13	21	12
YALE.					3
A.B. R. BH.TB. P.O. A. E.					
Babson, M.	5	3	4	5	0
Desha, M.	4	6	0	0	0
Potter, E.	3	2	5	4	2
McLaughlin, rf.	5	2	3	0	0
Hann, 1b.	5	0	1	6	1
Wright, c.	4	0	0	3	0
Gibson, 3b.	4	0	1	1	0
Reeves, c.	4	0	1	1	0
Sexton, p.	4	1	1	1	0
Totals	35	8	13	21	12

*Batted for Hartwell in fifth.

Junnings

Harvard

Yale

Three-base hit, McLaughlin. Home runs, McLaughlin, Potter, Hits on Hartwell 7 in 5 innings, Scott 6 in 5 innings. Stolen base, Badger. Safe hits, Desha, Potter, Hartwell. Sacrifice fly, Stillwell. Base on balls, by Sexton 2, by Hartwell, by Scott. Struck out, by Sexton 2, by Hartwell 3, by Scott 2, by Babson 1, by Desha 1, by Gibson; Desha to Potter; Gibson to Potter to Hann. Time, 2h. 25m. Umpires, Bannon and Stafford.

HARVARD PRACTISE SEPT. 18.

Harvard's fall football practise will begin Monday, Sept. 18, on Soldiers field, according to Captain Fisher's decision. This is later than in previous years and leaves Coach Haughton and his corps of followers but two weeks to get the men in shape before the opening of the season.

Fast Infilder Who Is Covering First Base For The Crimson Varsity



CHARLES HANN '11.
Harvard varsity baseball team.

TIME TRIAL IS PLANNED TODAY FOR YALE EIGHT

Coach Kennedy Hopes for Better Conditions Than Prevailed When Varsity Had to Stop Tuesday.

GALES FERRY, Conn.—Coach Kennedy has it in mind to send his Yale varsity and freshman eights over the full courses in time trials this evening. He was much disappointed over the fact that his varsity crew could not complete the one started Tuesday and hopes that conditions will be such that the men can cover the entire course this time.

River conditions were fast but rough Tuesday evening and Kennedy determined to take a chance and send the varsity eight another fast four miles over the course. The varsity oarsmen started from Bartlett's point, expecting to row the entire distance. They got away at a 28 stroke and increased it to 30 after the first mile. Finishing the two miles, they found the water so rough that the shell shipped a sea at nearly every stroke. It was found impossible to continue at the end of the third mile and the shell was turned and the crew paddled back to their quarters. The freshmen were sent out earlier and rowed a conditioning two miles to the navy yard and back.

Yale had another view at close range of the Harvard crews this evening, the crimson varsity coming down for their dashing time row as Yale was paddling back. "The Harvard varsity eight impressed me as an unusually fast and strong crew and the men were well to go," said St. John Sheffield, Yale's rowing statistician.

No changes were made in any of the Yale crews. Coach Kennedy says none is planned.

TWO PERFECT SCORES.

COLUMBUS, O.—J. M. Hawkins of Baltimore and J. R. Livingstone of Springville, Ala., had perfect scores of 100 each in the preliminaries to the grand American handicap trap shoot Tuesday. There were 20 sweepstakes with 100 targets for each man. George W. Maxwell of Hastings, Neb.; Wolford Henderson of Frankfort, Ky.; W. F. Clarke of Boston, Mass.; J. R. Taylor of Columbus and W. R. Crosby of O'Fallon, Ill., had scores of 99 each. Mrs. Ad Lopewein of San Antonio, Tex., broke 97.

STIFF PRACTISE FOR THE CREWS ON THE HUDSON

Coaches Intend to Make Up for Enforced Idleness on Tuesday — Final Cornell Freshman Makeup.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Coaches of all five college crews here for the inter-collegiate regatta intend to give their men particularly hard practise today, as a stiff wind sweeping down the Hudson river most of Tuesday afternoon made the water very rough at about the time that the coaches were ready to boat their crews, and two of the squads did not take to the oars at all for the regular afternoon practise, while the ones that did could only paddle along the shore to small advantage.

Down by the Oaks, where the Cornell oarsmen are quartered, the water seemed to be more stirred up than above, where Pennsylvania and Wisconsin are quartered, and at 7 o'clock Courtney told the men there would be no row. Syracuse also did not go out.

Columbia went out at 9:30 p. m. for a short paddle. The Wisconsin and Pennsylvania crews went out for a few miles upstream.

The Columbia work consisted largely of rows past the boathouse. The Columbia boats started off at the beginning of the course and rowed down to the mile mark in fast time, Coach Rice catching them with his stop watch at 4:39 for the mile. Pennsylvania negotiated the same distance in 5:01. After this bit of speed the Columbia eights were sent upstream for about three miles.

After a great deal of shifting of his freshman eight Coach Courtney has at last settled on what he says will be the final boating of the crew at the time of the race. One of the three freshmen who were put out of the eight a few days ago for violation of training rules finds himself out of the final makeup of the boat. He is Larrowe, and his place at No. 5 will be filled by Ott. The other two who fell under this ban, Murfey and MacLachlan, are safely ensconced in the boat, however, and therefore it is clear that Larrowe has been relegated because of inferior watermanship.

The Cornell freshman boat, as it will row on the day of the race is as follows: Clark bow, Murfey 2, Keyes 3, Hyland 4, Ott 5, Sprans 6, MacLachlan 7, Howe stroke and Torpe coxswain.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won	Lost	1911	1910	Per cent.
Chicago	35	20	39	36	92.3
New York	35	21	32	38	88.9
Pittsburg	32	23	38	52	62.5
Philadelphia	33	24	37	44	75.0
St. Louis	30	25	37	47	63.2
Cincinnati	25	31	44	50	50.0
Brooklyn	20	36	35	40	50.0
Boston	13	43	23	34	34.6

RESULTS TUESDAY.

	New York	Boston	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	R. H.E.
New York	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
Pittsburg	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
Philadelphia	5	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
St. Louis	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
Cincinnati	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	26

TODAY'S GAMES.

New York at Boston. Philadelphia at Brooklyn. St. Louis at Cincinnati.

RESULTS TUESDAY.

New York takes close game.

Innings

Batteries, Marquard and Myers; Mattoon and Kling. Umpires, Flinner and Ridder.

NEW YORK TAKES CLOSE GAME.

Innings

Batteries, Stengel and Bliss; Fromme, Keefe and McLean. Umpires, Eason and Johnston.

PHILADELPHIA 6, BROOKLYN 5.

Innings

Batteries, Moore, Alexander and Morse; Barger and Erwin. Umpires, O'Day and Ensle.

PITTSBURG WINS, 3 TO 2.

Innings

Batteries, Stengel and Bliss; Fromme, Keefe and McLean. Umpires, O'Day and Ensle.

N. E. CHAMPIONSHIP TENNIS TOURNEY

HARTFORD—Play in the New England championship tennis tourney was postponed in the morning because of the high wind, and only one court could be used in the afternoon. The results:

FIRST ROUND.

H. A. MacKinnon, Boston, won from G. W. Peck, Hartford, 6-2, 6-2; W. Merritt, Boston, won from A. D. Chamberlain, Providence, 6-1, 6-1; C. Carpenter, Trumbull, Conn., won from F. O. Jackson, Middleton, by default; H. H. Gold, Brookfield, won from B. Murray, Hartford, 6-1, 6-1; W. Roberts, Hartford, won from P. Sheldon, Hartford, 6-1, 6-2; F. Cole, Hartford, won from H. A. Chapman, Springfield, won from E. W. Walworth, Hartford, by default; M. Gray, Hartford, won from T. Brinsford, Yale, by default.

ASK WALSH TO RETURN.

EXETER, N. H.—Michael J. Walsh, who has coached the Phillips Exeter baseball nines since 1908, has been asked by the authorities there to return for another year of coaching.

CONNECTICUT LEAGUE.

Rochester, 3, New Haven 2. New Britain 5, Waterbury 0. Hartford 18, Springfield 7.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Baltimore 1, New York 1. Providence 2, Montauk 5.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

Mobile 3, Nashville 0. Atlanta, Memphis 6.

Montgomery 4, Chattanooga 1.

New Orleans 8, Memphis 1.

WESTERN LEAGUE.

Omaha 6, Denver 0. Lincoln 5, Des Moines 4. Sioux City 7, Pueblo 0. St. Joseph 1, Topeka 0.

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Veteran Infilder Who Is Playing Consistent Game for the Yale Nine

Coaches Intend to Make Up for Enforced Idleness on Tuesday — Final Cornell Freshman Makeup.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Coaches of all five college crews here for the inter-collegiate regatta intend to give their men particularly hard practise today, as a stiff wind sweeping down the Hudson river most of Tuesday afternoon made the water very rough at about the time that the coaches were ready to boat their crews, and two of the squads did not take to the oars at all for the regular afternoon practise, while the ones that did could only paddle along the shore to small advantage.

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BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WINCHESTER.

The Winchester playground on Manchester field, established for children spending their summers in town, was opened by the park commissioners this week. William L. Caldwell of Dorchester, junior in the Springfield manual training school, has been engaged as supervisor. Six new swings have been added.

The high school graduating exercises took place Tuesday evening in the town hall. Those that had parts were: Kenneth F. Caldwell, Eunice H. Homer, Mabel Carlson, Madge Hovey and Harry J. Donovan.

BRIDGEWATER.

The Seven Stars Rebekah sewing circle has elected: President, Mrs. Frank D. Barr; vice-president, Austin Parris; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. William Chelerton; directresses, Mrs. Robert Carroll; executive committee, Mrs. William Carroll and Miss L. Edna Pottle.

Graduation exercises for the class of 1911 of the high school took place in the town hall Tuesday evening. Friday evening the class will hold a reception in the town hall.

WAKEFIELD.

Through William E. Eaton, president of the West Side Improvement Association, a Malden Electric Company has made a tentative offer to supply this town with gas at 90 cents per 1000 cubic feet and electricity at 11 cents per kilowatt-hour. The present price from the municipal light plant is \$1.30 for gas and 15 cents for electricity. This question will be considered at the town meeting when an appropriation of \$25,000 to extend gas service to Reading comes up.

BROOKLINE.

The Brookline Lodge of Elks will hold its annual outing Saturday at Peddocks island.

Brookline will have a Fourth of July program which will fill the entire day. In the morning there will be a band concert, a boy's baseball game, an entertainment for the children in the town hall and track games. In the afternoon there will be swimming races and a men's baseball game. In the evening there will be fireworks.

STONEHAM.

The first regular business meeting of the new Board of Trade will be held in Mechanics hall tomorrow night to begin active work of building up the town commercially and bringing new industries here. Reports will be made by the committee appointed to secure a new state armory and by special committees on business and manufacturing, publicity and town affairs, telephone, telegraph and lighting service and general improvements.

NORWELL.

The graduating exercises of the class of 1911 of the Norwell high school will take place tomorrow evening in the Unitarian church at Norwell Centre. Friday evening the class will hold a reception in the town hall.

Miss Edith Turner of Main street will complete her duties as teacher in the Melrose schools this week and will teach the Ridge Hill grammar school in this town next year.

WEST BRIDGEWATER.

The mission study class and circle of the Baptist church met at the home of Mrs. Charlotte A. Williams on River street Tuesday evening.

Miss Mary F. Heffinger, who has been teaching English at Howard Seminary the last year has a position as assistant in the English department at Wellesley College.

MIDDLEBORO.

The first band concert of the year will be held June 30 in the rear of the town hall.

The Soule Sunday school will attend in a body the children's day exercises at the First Congregational church, East Middleboro, next Sunday.

EAST BRIDGEWATER.

The Woman's Alliance of the Unitarian church has elected these officers: President, Mrs. Clarence Chandler; vice-president, Mrs. Edward Morse; recording secretary, Miss Annie Keith; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. W. White; treasurer, Mrs. George Hudson.

PEMBROKE.

Hiram Bunes has been chosen captain of the boys brigade and Percy Hill second lieutenant.

The annual outing of the Deborah Sampson chapter, D. A. R., is being held today in Bryantville.

LEXINGTON.

The winners of the Clapp Written prize, the Clapp Oral prize and George O. Smith prize, will be announced at the high school graduation next Wednesday evening at the town hall.

CAMBRIDGE.

A petition has been circulated in favor of locating a playground in the observatory hill district, the playground commission being asked for a hearing.

HANSON.

A new road is being built across the Burrage cranberry bog.

Bubbling drinking fountains have been installed in the town hall.

HANOVER.

Several of the members of the graduating class of the Hanover high school are taking examinations this week for the higher institutions.

READING.

These graduates of the high school will receive diplomas tonight from W. S. Parker, chairman of the school board: College course, Gile Davies, Hildred L. Jenkins, Kimball A. Loring, Gordon B. Richardson, Carrie P. Turner, Helen E. Upton, Winnifred Webber; scientific course, Arthur G. Baldwin, Karl A. Mackenzie, William P. Webb, Robert J. Whittaker, Harold E. White; normal course, Alice L. Jacobs, Ruth O. Leavis, Bertha Reid, Almira E. Whitehouse; general course, Henry K. Abbott, Helene A. Black, Luther M. Brown, John R. Brunton, Gertrude M. Connelly, Hazel B. Danforth, James E. Day, Forrestor A. Fairbanks, Clarence E. Flint, Elizabeth V. Gage, Gladys B. Horton, Edwin L. Leach, Ernest R. Leavitt, Ruth S. Manning, Helen Sherlie Martin, Lucy M. McDavit, Clara H. Nichols, Grace E. O'Connell, Elmer W. Parker, Hazel I. Patrick, Frank A. Sawyer, Stanley R. Stemberger, Mabel M. Strout, Arthur N. Tuttle, George F. Wadsworth, Jr., Frank W. Welch, Edward F. Whitton, Gladys E. Willis, Eva Woodworth.

REVERE.

Officers elected by the Girls Glee Club of the high school are: President, Miss Alice T. Gray; vice-president, Miss Elizabeth J. Gray; secretary, Miss Charlotte Taylor; treasurer, Miss Annie Dennis; librarian, Miss Clara F. Gillette. Officers of the Boys Glee Club are: President, W. Thorpe Tapley; vice-president, John J. Quinn; treasurer, Eugene Merritt; librarian, Cornelius Ryan.

The outing date of the W. C. T. U. has been changed from June 28 to July 12.

Graduation exercises of all of the grammar schools will be held in the town hall this evening.

BROCKTON.

The Swedish Lutheran Athletic Association will have an outing July 4 at Avon.

The cantata "Holy City" will be given at the Wendell Avenue Congregational church next Sunday evening.

Brockton day exercises took place at the Brockton high school building this afternoon, under direction of Leslie C. Chamberlain, president; Miss Lela Weston, vice-president, and Edgar P. Richardson, class orator. Graduating exercises will take place Friday afternoon.

WALTHAM.

In a communication sent to the ordinance committee of the board of aldermen, Mayor Walker recommends the new office of lieutenant of police.

HOLBROOK.

The Sunday school of the Brookville Baptist church will hold its annual picnic at Nantasket beach July 7.

Louis Warshaw is building a hotel on South Franklin street.

MALDEN.

Thomas W. Hough, fire commissioner, with Mayor George H. Fall as his guest, is attending the annual outing of the Massachusetts Fire Chiefs Association at Nahant today.

DEDHAM.

The Dedham Ministers Club was given a reception Tuesday afternoon by Mr. and Mrs. George F. Washburn at their home on High street.

ARLINGTON.

The graduation exercises of the ninth grade at the high school are being held this afternoon in the high school hall. This evening the senior class will hold its graduation at the town hall.

WHITMAN.

The Men's Bible class of the Congregational church will observe ladies' night this evening and the Rev. J. E. Nyhan of the South Congregational church at Campello will speak.

SOMERVILLE.

The Franklin street Sunday school will hold its annual picnic at Pinehurst grove, Billerica, Saturday, June 24.

CHELSEA.

Graduation exercises of the Williams school will be held in the school hall tomorrow morning and the class reception in the evening. The Shurtleff grammar school, of which Fred A. Pitcher is the principal and the assistants are Mary Norcross, Eva S. Tyler and S. Louise Baker, will hold exercises in the school hall in the evening.

BEVERLY.

Members of the Ladies Aid Society of the Universalist church are on an outing today at the Hodges cottage at Chebeacon pond.

Clerks and carriers at the Beverly postoffice have drawn for their vacations which will begin next month and will extend through October.

EASTON.

The first band concert of the summer was given by the Oliver Ames band Tuesday evening on the steps of Memorial hall.

Children's day will be observed at the Unitarian church at Eastondale next Sunday.

ROCKLAND.

James W. Dyson, master of the high school, has resigned to become an instructor in the High School of Commerce Boston.

Miss Marion Studley has been appointed a teacher in the high school at Hartford, Conn.

QUINCY.

John Hancock chapter, D. A. R., of Boston held an outing in this city Tuesday.

The Sunday school of Christ church will hold its annual picnic at Glen Echo park, Stoughton on Wednesday next.

RANDOLPH.

The selectmen will give a public hearing Monday evening on a petition to lay out Harriman street from Pond street to Morgan street.

LONDON—Patriotism got the better of many of the striking sailors today when they signified their willingness to man the boats which are scheduled to carry the crowds to the coronation naval review at Spithead on Saturday. They will resume their strike, it is said, on Sunday.

This is not Mr. and Mrs. Mead's first

BOSTON ADVOCATES OF PEACE MOVEMENT PLAN EUROPEAN TOUR

(Continued from Page One.)

number of American people in Europe so late as the last of October. The international peace congresses furnish the most important opportunity which exists to bring the friends of peace in the various countries into personal touch and efficient cooperation.

Mr. Mead is the secretary of the World Peace Foundation and editor of the International Library and the Foundation's other publications. His "Organize the World" and other pamphlets have had a world-wide influence. He has been for many years one of the leading American peace workers, speaking and writing untiringly for the cause. He was the chairman of the organizing committee of the International Peace Congress at Boston in 1904, and he inaugurated the movement for national peace congresses in the United States, the first of which was the great congress at Carnegie Hall in New York in 1907.

Mr. and Mrs. Mead have attended many of the peace congresses in Europe during the last 10 years; and he was the American vice-president of the London congress of 1908, speaking for America in response to the address by the prime minister at the banquet with which that congress closed. He has for many years been in close touch with England and Germany. He once studied for two terms at the University of Cambridge, lived for a year in London, and studied for three years in the University of Leipzig; and he has been a constant worker for friendship and cooperation between Germany, Great Britain and the United States, believing that it is peculiar in the power of these three great Teutonic nations to unite the world in justice and order.

He is an ardent worker at this moment for the success of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, his pamphlet upon "The International Duty of the United States and Great Britain" having had a circulation of 50,000 copies during the last year. It is upon this subject that he will chiefly speak in England.

Mrs. Mead Active in Work

Mrs. Mead, who is as devoted as her husband to international interests, working also with tongue and pen alike, is pronounced by the secretary of the American Peace Society, in a recent pamphlet on "Women in the Peace Movement," as foremost of all living American women in incessant activities for the cause; and her many educational pamphlets, especially her pregnant "Primer of the Peace Movement," are now generally known.

Mr. Mead has been as active in other fields as in his work for better world organization. Indeed his activities here are undoubtedly the more effective because he is not simply a peace advocate but comes to his international work always out of the midst of a varied public and literary life. The chairman of a convention in New York at which he recently spoke charged him with being "a historian masquerading as a reformer," and said he, strongly suspected he was more interested in Puritanism than in peace. He is the author of volumes upon Luther, Carlyle and Emerson, and has been a constant writer and lecturer upon literary, religious, philosophical and historical themes. His work upon "The Principles of the Founders" brings out with greater force than has ever elsewhere been done the strong international sentiments of the founders of the American republic and their enmity to the war system.

Mr. Mead was long the editor of the New England Magazine; and for 25 years he has been at the head of the Old South work for the education of the young people of Boston in history and good citizenship, editing in connection with the school's all over the United States. He was for years the president of the Massachusetts Good Citizenship Society, was the first secretary of the Boston Municipal League and the first president of the Twentieth Century Club, the leading Boston organization for the promotion of social progress. He has been for the last 10 years the president of the American Free Religious Association, which was founded by Emerson and his friends; and he is the president of the Massachusetts Men's League for Woman Suffrage. For his own city and state and nation and for the family of nations he works with equal constancy and devotion.

He would probably say that it is all one work. He always emphasizes the idea that the first condition of being a good international man is to be a good national man. There is a story of his saying to a young man who asked him a year or two ago, after hearing one of his addresses in Boston on world organization, what he could do about it that the best thing he could do about it was to work hard till election day to see that Boston got the best mayor; and he explained to him how he meant precisely what he said.

—oo—

R. T. Adams & Co. have on hand at present a special lot of "specials" which are being offered at lower prices than have been made on oak floors since the price of quartered oak commenced to advance. It is perfectly good material and will wear as well as the best. It is not up to the standard for color, however, and this accounts for the low cost. It makes an excellent chamber floor and in some cases it is fine for a library or dining room. It affords an unusual opportunity to cover a room or rooms at a very small cost.

—oo—

Somewhat that will counteract the disagreeable odors that sometimes arise from cooking is a very good thing to have on hand in a home. The smell of some foods is most appetizing, but there are times when it is annoying to have their traces in the house. The Aerofume put up by the Paul Manufacturing Company of 36-40 Fulton street is excellent for this purpose, pervading the whole house with a pleasing perfume. This is said to have the further advantage of being disagreeable to mosquitoes, who refuse to remain where it is.

—oo—

SCOUTS INCREASE IN SOUTH AFRICA

NEW YORK—The boy scout movement is progressing rapidly in South Africa. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, originator of the English Boy Scout movement, has received favorable reports from South Africa. One correspondent writes him: "The organization has had a wonderful effect in stimulating the energy of South African boys."

—oo—

OKLAHOMA COTTON REFINERY.

CHICKASHA, Ok.—A cotton refinery plant has just been set in operation here. This is the first industry of the kind located in Oklahoma.

Family Footwear Needs

FAMILIES preparing for the Summer Vacation Season will find it both profitable and convenient to let us supply every footwear requirement.

We display Boots, Shoes, Pumps, Slippers, Bathing Shoes, etc., for Men, Women and Children, that by their built-in qualities and attractive style-attributes, reflect our thirty-two years of Shoe-Experience.

Footwear for the season—and occasion. Shoes that are cool and comfortable for Hot Days. Summer Tans—White Shoes and Pumps in Canvas or Buckskin.

For Outdoor Athletics—Tennis, Golf, Yachting, Camping, Mountain Climbing—the right shoe, designed to suit the special needs of each sport, is here.

For the Children—Play Shoes with flexible elastic sole—Barefoot Sandals—Sneakers in white or brown canvas.

Orders by telegraph, telephone or post promptly filled. Send for Catalogue.

Thayer, McNeil & Hodgkins
47 TEMPLE PLACE
15 WEST STREET

FRENCH MINISTER PRAISES AMERICA FOR PEACE WORK

PARIS—The French minister of foreign affairs, Jean Cruppi, announced at a meeting of the French parliamentary group of peace workers in the Senate chamber Tuesday that as the time was approaching for the third conference he had created a special division of the foreign office to prepare the French program. He spoke in cordial admiration of the initiative of the American government for arbitration.

Robert Bacon, the American ambassador, and 49 other men eminent in public life were present. Baron d'Estournelles de Constant gave a pleasant account of his travels in the United States and alluded to the high, admirable spirit which he had found there toward other peoples.

NEW MOVE FOR CENT POSTAGE

WASHINGTON—The postmaster-general, who is investigating the subject of one-cent postage, announces that the inquiry into the cost of railway transportation has progressed far enough to show conclusively that many of the railroads are being overpaid.

He declares that a saving of about \$9,000,000 can be made to the government without doing injustice to the railroads. The investigation brings out the fact that of 394 companies 278 are making profits from mail transportation, while 116 are incurring losses. The rate of profit and loss varies widely.

Congress will be asked to authorize a readjustment of railway pay in keeping with the finding of the investigation and certain changes in the method of fixing such compensations which is now prescribed by statute, will also be recommended.

YACHT FLEET FOR SALVATION ARMY

TUFTS CONFRS 216 DEGREES AS JACKSON COLLEGE GIVES FIRST

(Continued from Page One.)

Tufts a year ago. It was received by Miss Marjorie Patterson of Franklin, who entered Jackson last year as a senior from West Virginia University.

The commencement exercises began in Goddard chapel at 10 o'clock, when theses were read by the following speakers as the scholastic leaders of the various departments: Minot Joseph Brown, A. B.; Marion Christine Shorely, A. B.; Allen Friend McLane, B. S.; Joseph Francis Golden, M. D.; Joseph Knight, Jr., D. M. D.; George Prescott Fuller, B. S., M. S., and Frederick Algeron Wilmot, A. B., S. T. B.

Honorary degrees were conferred upon the following: Marion Leroy Burton, president of Smith College, doctor of laws; Albert Potter Willis, professor of mathematics at Columbia University, doctor of science, and John Conrad Rutherford, secretary of the board of trustees of the Boston City hospital, master of arts.

Immediately after the commencement exercises, the annual commencement dinner was served in Goddard gymnasium to the seniors and invited guests. Among the notables present were Governor Foss and Mayor Charles N. Burns of Somerville. The list of speakers included Frederick W. Hamilton, president of Tufts College; Marion L. Burton, president of Smith College; Sarah L. Arnold, dean of Simmons College; Judge John W. Hammond, Tufts '01; Ralph E. Joslin, Tufts '06, and the Rev. A. A. Berle, pastor of the Shawmut Congregational church.

The class day exercises of the affiliated schools take place this afternoon. James J. Cosgrove will deliver a prophecy and Hollis L. Seavey a class history. James J. McKenna will be the dental senior prophet and John J. Gibbons the class historian. Miss F. Boyd will give a piccolo solo, Joseph Barone a piano solo and Charles J. Sullivan and Frederick W. McSweeney violin solos.

From five to seven this evening President Hamilton will give a reception to the seniors at his residence on Professors row. In the evening the annual class day dance will be held in Goddard gymnasium. The college yard, trimmed with thousands of Japanese lanterns, will be opened and the Salem Cadet band will give a concert. At 12, with the end of the dance, the commencement exercises of Tufts will conclude, after nearly a week of events.

The candidates for degrees are:
Bachelor of arts—Gladys Louise Barker, Katharine Neal Bickford, Minot William Cosgrove, Jr., George Costanza, Andrew Leyover Duffey, Charles J. Gott, Evelyn Hearsey, Bertram Dyer Hulen, Charles Douglas Kean, Sue Levina Knight, Parker McClester, Harold Eugene Moffitt, Joseph Webster Morton, Ruth Mayr, Mary Stanton Mairly, George Dovey Richter, Mildred Beatrice Sawyer, Bertha Maria Shepard, Marion Christine Shorely, Antonia Adeline Steinberg, Earle Thomas Thibodeau, Leonard Shute Thompson, Hazel White, Gladys Maud Wilbur, Zilphie Wilde.

Bachelors of science in chemistry—Carroll Thomas Daley, Harold Quimby Gallupe, Laura Lucina Granger, Elmer Augustus Gurney, Leroy Greenwood, Jackson, Elmo Douglas MacCurdy, William Joseph McKenna, Ralph Loring Willis.

Bachelors of science in general science—Elmer Ira MacPhie, Edith Marian Stewart, Alfred Baylies White.

Bachelor of science, medical preparatory course—Norman Wilkinson Gillespie.

Bachelors of science in civil engineering—Clifford Neil Amsden, Alexander Watt Blyth, Joseph Brickett Dunn, Bernard Elbert Gray, George Laird Hall, Mark Howard Houghton, Osgood Stephens Kinsman, James Browne Lowell, Lawrence Kennedy Marshall, Walton Hooker Nason, Donald Percy Ritschy, Fred Burgess Skillin, Daniel Maynard Sullivan, Alston Kinney Thorndike.

Bachelors of science in electrical engineering—Frank William Anderson, Charles Albert Bachelder, Fred Ingalls Chapman, Frank Melton Coldrick, Clarence Hoffman Dittrick, Benjamin Leslie Dolbear, Arthur Louis Dubroy, Talma Temple Greenwood, Edwin Henry Hansen, Everett Wesley Ireland, Robert Mossman Knight, A. B.; William Parker Little, James Calvin MacKay, Joseph Frederick Thiele Mann, Harold DeCarteret Miller, Russell Jewett Neagle, Harold Francis Stevens, Edward Martin Towne, Max Golden Vincent, Lewis Morton Whiting, Russell Perin Wies.

Bachelors of science in mechanical engineering—George Ellis Couillard, William Mathias Edmonstone.

Bachelor of science in chemical engineering—Carroll Nathan Whitney.

Bachelors of sacred theology—Vernon Edmund Blagbrough, Frederick Algeron Wilmot, A. B.

Doctors of medicine—Joseph Barone, Roland Augustus Behrman, Harry Belin,

TUFTS MEN PROMINENT AT COMMENCEMENT



MINOT J. BROWN.
Leader of the Tufts College Glee Club.



FREDERICK A. WILMOT.
Speaker for the Crane Theological
School.



ALLEN F. MCLANE.
Representative of the engineering de-
partment in exercises.

Paul Drake Blanchard, Samuel Gilbert Blount, Alfred George Bolduc (extra ordinem as of the class of 1910), Francis Peter Boyd, James Francis Boyd, Clifton Leon Buck, Daniel Cantarow, Ph.G., Louis Raymond Cassels, Walter Wells Caswell, Charles Henderson Chandler, Edward Augustus Coates, Jr., Nathaniel Maurice Cohen, Ethel Frances Comerford, Margaret Blanche Cooney, Sarah Elizabeth Copinger, Louis Ward Croke, Frank Edward Dow (extra ordinem as of the class of 1910), James Francis Duvally, John Edward Dwyer, Jr., Samuel Edelstein, Ellsworth Peter Geripay, Joseph Golden, Harry John Hartney (extra ordinem as of the class of 1910), Levon George Hapogian, Edward Henry Lewis, Harnett (extra ordinem as of the class of 1910), Daniel James Leo Harrington (extra ordinem as of the class of 1910), John Henry Hartnett, Leonard Watson Hassett (extra ordinem as of the class of 1910), Frank Freeman Henderson, Thomas Francis Hennessy, Herbert Elliott Herrin (extra ordinem as of the class of 1910), Frank Hughes (extra ordinem as of the class of 1910), Franklin Reynolds Ireson, Alfred Emile Johnson, Jr., Gertrude Christine Johnson, Henry Kaplovitch, Stanislas Albert Lamoureux (extra ordinem as of the class of 1910), Bruce Lawley (extra ordinem as of the class of 1910), Christina Margaret Leonard (extra ordinem as of the class of 1910), Joseph Arthur Macaulay, Roland Cheshire Mackenzie, David Finlay Marr, Edward Martin, Eugene Francis McCarthy (extra ordinem as of the class of 1910), Francis Joseph McMahon, Adlai Eugene Messier (extra ordinem as of the class of 1910), William Henry Miller, A. B., Alfred Irving Morse (extra ordinem as of the class of 1910), Karl Goff Morse (extra ordinem as of the class of 1910), Bruce Lawley (extra ordinem as of the class of 1910), Christina Margaret Leonard (extra ordinem as of the class of 1910), Robert M. Lawlor, Earl B. Smith of Brunswick, president of the class, presided. Prayer was offered by Willard H. Curtis of Dennysville. The oration was delivered by Joseph White of Bangor, who spoke on "The Value of a College Education," and the poem was Charles B. Hawes of Bangor.

The opening address at the afternoon exercises was delivered by Lawrence McFarland of Portland, William H. Clifford of Lewiston read the class history, after which Arthur H. Sole of Haverhill, Mass., gave the closing address.

The words and music of the class ode were written by Chester E. Kellogg of Melrose, Mass.

ITHACA, N. Y.—The graduating class of Cornell University held its class day exercises on the campus Tuesday. In the university armory Gay Harbin Brown of Buffalo delivered the class oration, while Henry G. Seipp of New York, the memorial orator, urged the members of the class to contribute to the alumni fund, announcing that the pledges to date were \$30,000.

The ivy was planted at Goldwin Smith hall, Heber Emlyn Griffith of Utica delivering the oration. James Eugene Bennett of Youngstown, president of the senior class, delivered a farewell address. The class poem was read by Miss Mildred Evans, and the class essay by Miss Sara Barnhart, both of Philadelphia.

In the famous old grove in front of Lincoln hall the exercises were concluded with the reading of the class history by David Magowan of Kane, Pa., and the class prophecy was given by F. Dana Bennett of New York.

VOTE FOR MERGER OF HIGH SCHOOLS

Somerville's school committee Tuesday evening unanimously adopted the recommendation of the high school subcommittee that the Somerville English high and Latin high schools be consolidated.

This change follows the resignation of George L. Baxter, headmaster of the Latin high school, after 43 years' service.

It will take effect at the beginning of the next school year, but the committee is not likely to take action until after the contemplated public reception June 29 to Mr. Baxter. The headmaster of the English high school is John A. Avery.

MONTELLO BANK GRANTED CHARTER

The board of bank incorporation today voted to grant a charter to the Montello Cooperative Bank. At the hearing it was stated that the bank already has more than 1000 shares of capital stock subscribed for. Those who favored the charter were Albert M. Rollins, Frank H. Packard, James C. Wilde and John L. Emery.

There was no opposition. The officers of the bank are to be A. W. Lambert, president, Frank H. Packard and Joseph H. Hewitt vice-presidents, and Charles P. Holland treasurer.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Class day exercises were held on the campus of

Cipriano Castro still evades. WILLIAMSSTAD, Curacao—Upon her arrival here the Dutch steamer Prins Frederik Hendrik was searched in vain for Cipriano Castro.

AWNINGS Sound postal or Tel. Post Box 829, and we will send mail with samples and give estimate. WHEELER & WILSON 15 Merchants Row, Boston.

LIGHT IN COLOR
Burnett's Vanilla
is temptingly delicious in flavor.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Class day exercises were held on the campus of

BACHELOR'S DEGREE CONFERRED ON 365 SMITH GRADUATES

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—The graduating class of Smith College, numbering 365 recipients of the bachelor's degree, marched in formal procession over the shaded walk to Greene hall Tuesday, where commencement exercises completed their four years of undergraduate life.

The commencement address, delivered by Dr. Washington Gladden of Columbus, was followed by a brief speech by President Burton, who awarded the diplomas and conferred the degree of master of arts upon four students for work in the higher courses.

Recipients of the higher degrees were: Mary Murray Hopkins, Northampton, A. B., Smith '99; Anna Elizabeth Miller, Northampton, Ph.B., University of Chicago '99; Violet Stocks, Lowell, A. B., Smith '97, and Laura Josephine Webster, Orangeburg, S. C., A. B., Smith '05.

At a meeting of the alumnae President Burton announced that the board of the college trustees had elected these trustees to fill vacancies: H. C. Gallagher of Boston, Thomas Lamont and Charles A. Roberts, both of New York.

The class supper was held in the alumnae gymnasium Thursday evening. The toastsmistress was Sara Campbell Evans, and the toasts were as follows: "The New Regime," Joyce Knowlton; freshman class history, Margaret Cook; "The College Beauty," Katherine Burrell; sophomore class history, Nancy Elizabeth Barnhart; "Dramatics," Hazel Gleason; junior class history, Louise Lee Weeks; "Altruism," Rebecca Smith; senior class history, Marjorie Osborn Wesson; "Class of 1911," Margaret Townsend; roll-call, Mary Katherine Mattis.

Degrees were then conferred upon 357 students and upon four graduate students as follows:

Masters of arts—Mary M. Hopkins, A. B., '99, Northampton; Anna E. Miller, Ph. B., '99 (University of Chicago); Northampton; Violet Stocks, A. B., '99, Northampton; Laura J. Miller, Ph. B., '05, Northampton; Smith '97; Liang Tun Yen, member imperial cabinet of China, Yale 1882.

Doctor of science, William Henry Howell, former president of the American Physiological Society.

Doctor of divinity, the Rev. George William Knox, professor of the history of religion at Union Seminary.

Doctor of music, Franz Kneisel, director Kneisel quartet.

Doctor of letters, John Muir, author and naturalist of California.

Masters of arts, William Wallace Atterbury, vice-president Pennsylvania railroad; Charles Frederick Brookner, director New Haven road and Republican committee man from Connecticut; Walter McClinton, lecturer, Yale, 1892; and Miss Mabel Boardman, chairman executive committee National Red Cross Society.

Announcing that the treasurer's books show gifts of \$700,000 for the year including a gift of \$100,000 from Mrs. E. Harriman for a chair in forestry management in memory of her husband, President Hadley, in his annual report to the alumni Tuesday, urged a closer alliance with the high schools.

President Hadley said that the number of boys who are coming from private schools is increasing, while the number from high schools, particularly from the west, is decreasing.

"No matter how important the study of Latin or Greek may seem to us," said President Hadley, "we cannot afford to break the connection between Yale and the public school system of the country. If there are two things upon which Yale had prided herself in the past, it is upon being national and being democratic."

"To be national she must get boys from all sections; to be democratic she must get them from public schools as well as private ones."

MIDDLETON, Conn.—The 62 graduates at Wesleyan's annual commencement today included four young women who are among the last to be able to call Wesleyan alma mater. Coeducation was abolished here last year and only the next two graduating classes can contain women. Margaret Anne Dutting, one of the "co-eds" graduated today took high honors in both general scholarship and in German.

The cheering news that President Shanklin gave to the alumni of Wesleyan Tuesday afternoon was that one-half of the \$1,000,000 endowment had been promised, Andrew Carnegie having given \$100,000 upon the condition that the whole sum be raised by next January.

Announcement was also made of the appointment of the Rev. Charles McCauley Stewart to the chair of ethics and philosophy of religion. Dr. Stewart succeeds former President Raymond. He comes from Minneapolis and has been a professor at Garrett Biblical Institute.

EASTON, Pa.—It was alumni day at Lafayette College Tuesday and there has never before been so successful an effort to get old graduates back. The parade of classes prior to the ball game in the afternoon was the most spectacular of the alumni meeting. S. C. Lory '77 of Philadelphia was elected president.

DURHAM, N. H.—An address to the seniors on "Reignant Personality," by the Rev. Alan A. Stockdale, D. D., of Boston, was the opening feature in the final exercises of the forty-first annual commencement at New Hampshire college.

President W. D. Gibbs conferred degrees upon 30 candidates. C. F. Whittemore was awarded the Bailey Memorial prize, H. F. Judkins the Erskine E. Mason prize, C. W. Kemp and B. F. Proud the Chase-Davis gold and silver medals, respectively. The senior promenade will be held in the evening with C. W. Kemp of Kingston as marshal.

RESTORE ROLLER COASTER.

The Revere selectmen held a special meeting last evening to consider questions affecting the amusement resorts at Revere beach, and restore the license of the Derby racer roller coaster.

FIVE-CENT FARE BILL PASSES.

ALBANY—Senator O'Brien got his five-cent fare bill through the Senate on Tuesday. It compels the Long Island Railroad Company to lower its rate between Flushing and Railroad avenues, Brooklyn, from 10 cents to 5 cents. Governor Dix has vetoed a similar bill.

CIPRIANO CASTRO STILL EVADES.

WILLIAMSSTAD, Curacao—Upon her arrival here the Dutch steamer Prins Frederik Hendrik was searched in vain for Cipriano Castro.

Smith's Baby's Shop

Springfield, Massachusetts, now have a permanent display in Boston of handmade outfitts for infants and children to four years. Unusual morning dresses and play-suits, smocked and hand-embroidered rompers.

No. 420 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, in connection with Chandler's Corset Store.

Send for our catalog.

PRESIDENT TAFT AS YALE GUEST SEES 913 DEGREES CONFERRED

(Continued from Page One.)

MORE OF BATTLESHIP MAINE EXPLORED AS WATER IS LOWERED

(Continued from Page One.)

HAVANA, Cuba.—With the water in the cofferdam today reduced one foot more and a large area hitherto submerged now disclosed, Brigadier General Bixby expects to hold the level at 15 feet for several days while explorations are continued.

All attempts to identify any of the portions of the great ragged mass of upheaved steel, once the bow of the battleship, appear absolutely futile until all is completely exposed. The lowering of the water below the level of the spar deck amidships shows that the deck abreast the engine room on the port side is greatly bulged up, under which the wide side of the ship appears to have been blown up. Protruding from the aperture are twisted masses of steel, apparently steam pipes and other appendages of the main engines, all so distorted and corroded as to def identify at present.

Along the water on the starboard side is visible the long row of deadlights of the berth deck, adjacent to the wardroom and some of the officers' quarters. An examination of these is impossible until the water level has been further reduced.

During the exploration of the stern superstructure Tuesday the searchers found an ivory-hilted saber in a fair state of preservation. It doubtless belonged to Lieut., now Maj. Albertus W. Catlin, the officer in command of the ship's marine guard and recently commanding the expeditionary brigade of marines at Guantanamo. They also found in the captain's cabin a small compass, much corroded, a bottle of bay rum perfectly preserved, small toilet articles and a quantity of china belonging to the wardroom and officers' state rooms.

President Hadley said that the number of boys who are coming from private schools is increasing, while the number from high schools, particularly from the west, is decreasing.

"No matter how important the study of Latin or Greek may seem to us," said President Hadley, "we cannot afford to break the connection between Yale and the public school system of the country. If there are two things upon which Yale had prided herself in the past, it is upon being national and being democratic."

"To be national she must get boys from all sections; to be democratic she must get them from public schools as well as private ones."

ENGLISH HIGH TO GRADUATE 200

Graduation exercises of the English high school will be held in the hall of the school tonight. About 200 boys will receive diplomas. Members of the school regiments will be presented with military diplomas by Abraham K. Cohen of the class of '86, and Harry H. Wood of the same class will present the Franklin medals and the school diplomas will be awarded by Michael H. Corcoran of the school committee.

The prizes and scholarships will be announced by John F. Casey, headmaster.

LOOK FOR MISSING DANISH ENGINEER

Christian Sandborg, an engineer of Copenhagen who disappeared after his arrival in Boston from New York on June 13, is being sought by S. H. Woodward of West Newton, consulting engineer, with whom he was to confer in regard to the introduction into this country of a new system of hot water supply.

He is known to have been in Boston and since then nothing has been heard from him.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

FOULARD GOWN IN SIMPLE MODE BRIDE FROM HOME OF WEALTH

Design suitable for any summer material.

FOULARDS are of so many kinds and shown in so many colors that they are adapted to simple as well as to elaborate gowns. This one includes figures of white on a fuchsia background and the blouse is piped with satin in a little darker shade of fuchsia while the chemisette is of cream-colored lace.

The simple skirt is made in four gores, and the front and back portions are finished and overlapped. The effect is a novel and attractive one. The skirt can be finished with a high waist line as illustrated or with a belt.

The blouse is as simple to make as a shirt waist, but is given a touch of distinction by the tabs and the little chemisette.

The model is an excellent one for linen or any summer material that can be made with so simple a skirt. The blouse is one of the latest and will be found practical for the odd waist to be worn with a tailored suit as well as for the entire gown. When utilized in this way, it is adapted to all waisting materials.

Hankiechief lawn with a little embroidery on the right front and on the cuffs would be dainty. The skirt is one of the smartest and best liked of the season and is in every way desirable for the coat suit and for the separate skirt as well as for gowns of the sort illustrated.

For the medium size the blouse will require 3½ yards of material 27 inches wide, or 1½ yards 44 inches wide, with ¾ yard of all over lace; for the skirt will be needed 5½ yards of material 27 or 2½ yards 44 if material has neither figure nor nap, but if there is up and down, 4 yards 44 inches wide will be required.

A pattern of the blouse (6957), sizes 34 to 42 inches bust, or of the skirt (6898), sizes 22 to 32 inches waist, can be had at any May Manton Agency, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

SIMPLE GOWNS MOST STYLISH

Dress may be attractive without lace or embroidery.

THERE never has been a season when the summer girl might array herself in attractive thin frocks so inexpensively as at the present time. We all remember summers not so far remote when the simplest little wash dress, evolved of material costing but a few cents a yard, required in its completion so many yards of lace and insertion that the total cost of the gown was brought up to a far from insignificant sum. But we have changed all that, for just now the success of a gown lies not in its elaboration, but in its simplicity, says the New York Tribune. Lace is utilized of course, but always sparingly, and even on the thinnest dresses it is the heavier laces—Irish, chintz and torchon—which are most popular. It seems preeminently the season for heavy laces.

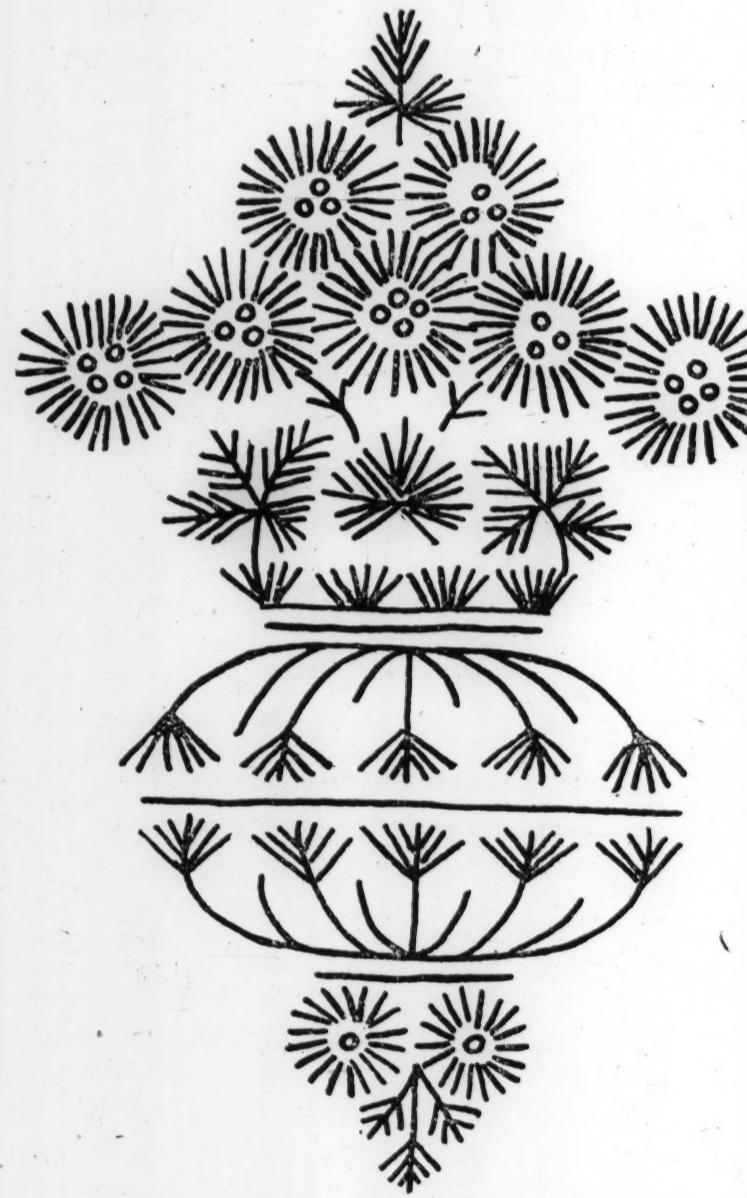
Moreover, it is perfectly practicable to make up an attractive dress without the aid of lace or embroidery at all. White muslins and organdies are piped with bands of coral or blue or any other



will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or be had at any May Manton Agency, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

FLOWER EMBROIDERY DESIGN

Vase outline for centerpieces, covers and scarfs.



THE design of the vase in the thousand flower embroidery is very effective when worked in blue, violet, green, pink and yellow. The straight lines and the curves which form the vase are worked in the outline stitch, making each stitch as long and even as possible. The dots in the centers of the flowers are done solid, and the petals of the flowers are made with the long stitch. This design is suitable for centerpieces, table covers and scarfs. It should be worked in twisted mercerized cotton No. 5.

ENGLISH LADIES IN A QUANDARY

Lack of hairdressers to fit them for the coronation.

LONDON—One question seriously troubling the peeresses and other high ladies in England is where they are to get enough hair dressers to prepare their coiffures for the coronation.

London was never so short of competent hair dressers as at present. On the

FASHION BITS

Blouses of striped material are very popular.

Filet and venise are the most fashionable laces of the moment.

Every summer frock of sheer material must have its scarf to match.

The fuchs drapery is more and more used on afternoon and evening dresses.

Chantilly lace is used in wide bands on afternoon dresses of foulard.

French organdies will be worn this summer and may be had in exquisite colorings.

The new cohoberry crepes are lovely for evening wear, and come in every delicate shade.

Quantities of French laces—called "shadow" laces—are seen on some of the smartest models.—Portland Express and Advertiser.

SATIN COATS

Satin coats of every style are in evidence, and, in spite of the fact that there are many coats of this material made in the cheaper grades, a satin suit or coat is distinctly popular and retains its smart air, says the Montreal Star. The long coats are straight and narrow in outline and draw across the front to fasten very low and far to the left.

THANKS to the general intelligence of young women, to domestic training in schools and good management at home, most brides find comparatively little difficulty in solving the problem of housekeeping. The most disastrous mistakes are not made by girls who have been brought up on a lavish scale, and who leave a background of liberality in expenditure and begin their housekeeping on a small income. The girl who has never had to consider ways and means at home and who steps without much delay from the platform of her college graduation to life in a bit of a cottage or a tiny apartment, is often far more successful in her new role than the girl who has been a small wage earner from the time she left school until her marriage day, writes Margaret E. Sangster in the Woman's Home Companion. In certain communities where a local industry, as the manufacture of gloves or shoes, occupies most of the marriageable women, or where a great many of the young girls are factory operatives, it is a matter of comment that these young women do not seem to take easily or successfully to housekeeping.

Their time has been arranged by a cast-iron schedule. They have worked every day and all day in a round of monotonous toil, doing one thing over and over, and the result is that they do not know how to do several things at their own discretion. They do not know how to purchase provisions, to cook or to sew. The bride of poverty often continues to make mistakes in the line of waste, until her husband and herself are equally discouraged.

The girls who steps from a home of wealth has had opportunities of change, observation and an all-round education, which for her are valuable assets. Such a girl may marry a man whose salary of \$1500 or \$2000 a year is altogether in contrast with the large income of her father, and, if need be, and she is sensible and capable, she will keep within her income, do her own work and prove herself a notable housekeeper, to the surprise, it may be, of her mother.

PORCH TABLES

The newest thing for porch tables—especially for dining tables on summer porches—is white oilcloth painted with flower designs. One such cloth, which is to be left on the table throughout the day, has a deep border all round of roses in pink and tea rose shades with foliage, says the Washington Herald. Another cloth is scattered with flowers.

Their time has been arranged by a cast-iron schedule. They have worked every day and all day in a round of monotonous toil, doing one thing over and over, and the result is that they

TRIED RECIPES

CARROTS BOURGEOISE

PARE very thin two bunches of new carrots. Put them in a small saucepan on the stove. Add a tablespoonful of butter, a teaspoonful of sugar, and a few grains of salt and white pepper. Cover with boiling water, close the saucepan and put it where its contents will simmer for 40 minutes. Then add a teaspoonful of flour mixed smooth in a little cool water. When it boils add a teaspoonful of beef extract and two tablespoonsfuls of cream. Pour into a hot deep vegetable dish and send to the table.

STEWED CABBAGE NAVARRAISE

Pare off the outside green leaves, cut in quarters, and remove the stalk from two new cabbages. Put a saucepan on the stove with two quarts of boiling water in it. Add a teaspoonful of salt and a quarter of a level teaspoonful of saleratus. Add the prepared cabbage and boil rapidly, with the saucepan uncovered for five minutes. Drain all the water off thoroughly and cut the cabbage coarsely with a knife while it is in the colander. Return it to the saucepan on the stove. Add three cupfuls of boiling water. Make a bouquet garnish by laying out on the table four branches of parsley, in the center of which lay two cloves of garlic, a small branch of thyme, a bay leaf and three whole cloves. Fold the ends of the parsley over on each other so as to enclose the aromatics and tie securely with a string. Add to the cabbage, close the saucepan, and stand it where its contents will slowly simmer for about 35 minutes. By this time the cabbage should be tender. Remove the bouquet, add a tablespoonful of butter mixed smooth with a teaspoonful of flour and a teaspoonful of beef extract. Stir gently until thoroughly blended, pour into a deep hot vegetable dish and send to the table.

CUCUMBERS A LA ITALIEN

Pare four cucumbers very thin. Cut them lengthwise into quarters. Remove the seeds and cut each quarter across in two. Put the cucumber thus prepared in a suitable saucepan and put it on the stove. Add boiling water to barely cover, a level teaspoonful of salt, a few grains each of white pepper and grated nutmeg. Close the saucepan and stand it where its contents will keep simmering for 30 minutes. Meanwhile put a tablespoonful each of butter, flour and very finely chopped onion on the stove in a small saucepan. Stir and cook very slowly for 20 minutes. Then add a bay leaf, two cloves, two branches of parsley, and two sliced ripe tomatoes. Stir again over a gentle heat, then add a cupful and a half of the water in which the cucumbers were cooked and a tablespoonful of beef extract. Stir until it boils, then strain through the fine sieve. Add the cucumbers thoroughly drained, and stir gently to mix. Then pour them into a deep hot dish and send to the table.

MONTREAL STAR

THE advent of the automobile has changed many things. Among them the length of the season of the country house. Whereas formerly the country house was chiefly a summer resort, nowadays by means of the convenient motor one is able to remain all year around in the country and still keep in touch with the doings in town. House parties have grown in popularity, so that now people of wealth design their houses with the idea of lavish entertaining, and even the hospitable out-of-town housekeeper of moderate means takes pleasure in welcoming her city friends over the weekend.

In choosing the clothes to take with her on the country house visits, the well-dressed woman must, of course, take into consideration the conditions of the place for which she is bound, says the Washington Herald.

Whether her wardrobe must be simple or elaborate must be governed by the sort of party she expects to join although there are certain things that she will be pretty sure to need in any case.

A pretty dinner frock is a necessity.

This should be made with a Dutch neck, which is a compromise between the high collar of the day dress and the extreme decollete of the evening gown, so that if an impromptu dance is arranged a girl will have a suitable frock for the occasion.

Of course, if the house party is a fashionable one, and the entertainments apt to be formal, an elaborate evening gown should also be included.

If iodine stains are upon wool, wet the wood with cornstarch and let stand a minute; then rub until the stains disappear.—St. John Telegraph.

It is now quite the proper thing to have one's tablecloths scalloped and buttonholed instead of hemstitched, as tor-

merly.

If iodine stains are upon wool, wet the wood with cornstarch and let stand a minute; then rub until the stains disappear.—St. John Telegraph.

Long gowns looped up on one side like the habit of a riding skirt are one of the most graceful of the new effects. They are extremely smart in either cloth or chiffon.—Chicago Record Herald.

Silver White, Pure White and Iron Grey Hair

In the choicest and rarest shades and of the finest quality and texture

Also all other colors and desirable shades of

HUMAN HAIR

PERMANENT
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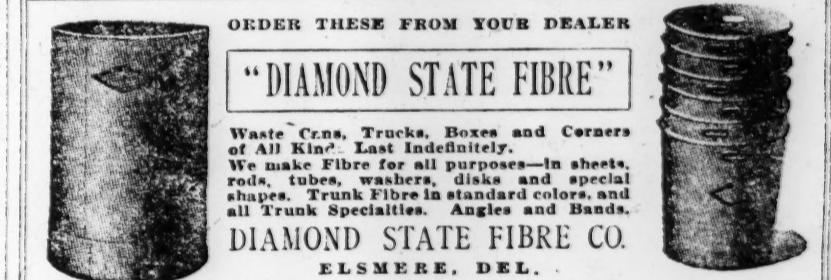
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WHEN INVITED TO HOUSE PARTY

Clothes which it is most suitable to take.

COATS are excellent for this purpose. They are loose and delightfully warm. Knickers are a comfort, too, when outdoor sports are to be indulged in.

Tee gowns are a delightful garment, but do not find as much favor in this country as they do in England, where they are almost as important as a dinner frock.

GOOD MOTOR DRESS

After six years of motoring may I give experience as to suitable dress for this delightful sport? writes a correspondent of Good Housekeeping. A gray mohair or brilliantine skirt and long coat will not show dust, and they will not crush after sitting in a car for several hours.

I have tried all colors, but nothing looks so well, after several days' traveling, as gray. A light silk waist is cool and comfortable. A Panama hat, draped and turned down, is light, and is a protection to the eyes. Lisle gloves the color of the coat, and a heavy chiffon veil, are necessary, but for exposure to sun all day, dark brown is the most restful to the eyes. This will not sound artistic with the gray coat, but I have a thin gray veil that I don't start out, and when well out of habitation I pull out my brown chiffon veil.

TIE ENDS TOGETHER

In sewing trimmings on a hat it is hard for the home milliner to fasten the ends of the threads, but if you will leave one end loose, instead of drawing the knot close to the hat, and after securing the trimming to the two ends together, the effect will be better. Chaise-journaux

Stewed Chicken

A creamy sauce adds greatly to this dish, which is a general favorite. Borden's Evaporated Milk adds richness and rare flavor and makes the sauce almost a delightful dish by itself. There is economy in its use.

RECIPE

Cut the chicken into small pieces, put them in a stew-pan, partly cover with boiling water and simmer until quite tender; when nearly done add a teaspoonful of salt. Dish. Moisten two tablespoonsfuls of flour with a little cold water, and stir it into the chicken liquor until it begins to boil. Now add salt and pepper to taste, and five tablespoonsfuls Borden's Evaporated Milk diluted with one-fourth of a cup of water. Take it from the fire, add the yolk of one egg well beaten, pour it over the chicken, and serve.

Borden's Evaporated Milk
PEERLESS BRAND

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO.
"Leaders of Quality"

All Grocers and 10 cent cans.

LOOSED GOWNS

Long gowns looped up on one side like the habit of a riding skirt are one of the most graceful of the new effects. They are extremely smart in either cloth or chiffon.—Chicago Record Herald.

COOPERATION MINUS MONOPOLY WON IN LEATHER INDUSTRY

Makers of Tanned Hide Goods in New England Adopt Large Unit and Still Keep Independent.

WEST ADOPTING EASTERN METHOD

Free Exchange of Ideas Has Helped Success of All Manufacturers of Shoes From Lynn to Brockton.

MONOPOLY in business, what does it mean? That is the great unanswered economic question of the day. The legal limits which bound the activities of a great corporation, what are they? That is the thing which Congress, with its investigating committees is endeavoring in behalf of the American people to come to an understanding about with those who control certain of the country's resources and products.

Leather manufacture is one of the industries which, from its economic character, escapes becoming what is commonly understood as monopoly. Importers of hides, tanners, shoe manufacturers, manufacturers of many other products derived from the raw materials are unable to combine in the same way as where oil or sugar are concerned. At the same time, intimate cooperation and coordination of one line with another have not been neglected by the enterprises that are included in the American leather industry. As a case in point, the New England Shoe & Leather Association has for more than 40 years given its members all the benefits that a corporation of gigantic proportions is supposed to enjoy, while the body has avoided any action that might create monopoly in trade.

Activities Made Known

The policy of the New England Shoe and Leather Association is publicly announced as constructive. Cooperative principles are its basis. It is in all respects a business organization. It has many social features, but its members look for something more than mere sociability. The association exemplifies especially the "get-together" movement of the day. It is in every sense an exponent of modern commercialism.

The coming national shoe and leather week in Boston, to be held from July 12 to 19, inclusive, promises to explain for the benefit of the country at large how the members of such a business association can cooperate successfully and how they can do so without either straining their rights under the law or doing violence to the interests of the public.

The last census of the boot and shoe trade in the United States placed the total value of manufactured products at more than \$320,000,000. New England was put down with \$181,265,224 to its credit. The trade of the country paid out in wages in one year \$69,000,000. Of this amount, New England manufacturers gave their workers over \$40,000,000. The employees constituted an army of almost 150,000, with the New England contingent numbering 80,000. There were more than 1300 establishments in the country, of which 619 were located in New England, 502 in Massachusetts.

The magnitude of the business carried on by individual members of the New England Shoe and Leather Association is conclusive proof that separate establishments conduce to prosperity if there is coordination which makes for collective economy, quality and reputation. The slogan of the association is "New England quality." It was the first among the trade organizations to apply the term to a specific product, as it was the first to adopt an official "Made in New England" emblem. The association was also the first to embark on a definite campaign of foreign trade extension, as applied to a particular New England industry.

The fact that the entire country moves New Englandward when in search of leather products, would seem sufficient reason why the manufacturers composing the association may take their honors easily. At the same time, they are very much alive to the fact that they have plenty of competition in other sections of the country. The principles which have been found so serviceable in the east have recently been applied in the middle west. If cooperation can take the place of consolidation so much the better all around, is what St. Louis, for instance, tells the leather trade. But he publishes his hints about celebrating.

NATIONAL GALLERY PICTURES HAVE BEEN REHUNG RECENTLY

LONDON—The National gallery has for a long while been in the hands of the builders, the four rooms in the east wing having been rebuilt, made as fireproof as possible, and re-roofed, in the same plan as that adopted in the new rooms on the other side.

One of the rooms, the one next the long Dutch gallery, is now finished and open to the public. It is hung with works by Cuyp, Hobbema and J. Ruisdael, J. van Goyen, and with five pictures by Frans Hals. All the Rembrandts the gallery possesses are to be put in the next room, Spanish pictures and various Dutch works occupying the two end rooms. Many of these pictures have hitherto hung in the long gallery; this

is now half empty, and it is announced that it will be turned into a Rubens and Vandyke room. The loan of the Panshanger pictures is a valuable addition to the Vandykes, and the gallery is rich in Rubens so that the room will present a splendid appearance when completed.

HEAD OF BAPTISTS OPPOSED TO UNITY

PHILADELPHIA—The Rev. Dr. John Clifford of London, president of the Baptist World Alliance, now holding its second congress in this city, has taken a stand against "unity of organization" among the Christian churches.

ONE ACTIVITY IN MOVEMENT FOR MAKING BOSTON AGGRESSIVE CITY SUMMARIZED

Economical manufacture aided by Shoe and Leather Association. Members supplied with information. Shoe and leather week coming event. Leather trade in Boston vast. "Made in New England" and "New England Quality" given meaning.

Campaign of publicity helped along by American consuls abroad. Some members now on trip with Chamber of Commerce. Increased export trade sought. Billions of shoes made in New England.

National shoe fair to be held in Mechanics building. Shoe and Leather Continuation schools successful. "Get Together" movement receives impulse.

qualities. In the case of the New England shoe and leather trade, however, exporters give the foreign trade exactly what it calls for, except that they refuse to lower standards of quality in order to sell in certain quarters and for individual gain. It is because New England manufacturers recognize that the reputation of the United States shoe trade is at stake that they insist that no member of the association shall sell goods that cannot stand the test of "New England Quality" or be ashamed of the fact that they are "Made in New England."

Lessons Taken and Given

The New England Association is taking great interest in the present trip of the members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce to Europe. A number of shoe manufacturers are now with the delegation. The American shoe exporters are aware that Europe is doing some manufacturing of its own; that the German and French industries are devoting their attention toward export, and that shoes from these countries are now finding their way in large quantities into lands which have less facilities for turning out durable footwear. New England makers understand that if they wish to maintain their position they must also be on the lookout for new fields to conquer.

One of the chief purposes of the Chamber of Commerce is to extend to European organizations an invitation to attend the fifth international congress of chambers of commerce, to be held in Boston next year. Then will be the opportunity for the New England capital and the New England Shoe and Leather Association to impress upon commercial nations the importance of the Atlantic seaboard. The commercial prestige of the six New England states will have a chance to assert itself when manufacturers and importers from every part of the world in 1912 visit the city. The commodious quarters of the leather association at 106 Essex street, located

in the heart of the world's greatest shoe and leather center, will be placed at the disposal of the foreign visitors.

Accounts Cast

Since 1869 there have been shipped from Boston more than 4,000,000,000 pairs of shoes. Figures scarcely convey what this enormous output of footwear means. Brockton, Lynn, Haverhill and Boston are names to conjure with where the shoe business of the world is under discussion. Marshalled under the banner of New England, as the center of the shoe trade and manufacture, each of the cities mentioned has some specialty that proclaims its product unique. Haverhill is the world's greatest slippers and lace-up footwear center. There are a hundred establishments or more. Brockton is the acknowledged headquarters for the manufacture of men's shoes. The shipments from Brockton in 1909 amounted in value to \$63,000,000. Lynn spells woman's shoes of every description and the city has in addition to its shoe plants many leather factories. Marlboro and Rockland are also conspicuous centers for shoes. As for Boston, the city is the headquarters for 351 shoe manufacturing concerns; it has 263 leather companies and firms; 122 shoe wholesalers and commission dealers; 107 dealers in shoe manufacturers' goods; 65 shoe manufacturers' agents; 52 glazed kid concerns; 60 hide and skin dealers and brokers; 54 dealers in tanners and curriers' oils; 17 leather and rubber belting concerns; 16 cut sole dealers; 20 rubber shoe companies; 41 shoe stock concerns, and 150 kindred trade establishments.

New England has 1000 shoe, leather and collateral industries, with \$100,000,000 invested capital, producing \$400,000,000 worth of goods annually. The yearly output between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 cases of shoes.

Now, all these shoe and leather activities, these firms working independently along specific lines come together at

one focal point—the New England Shoe and Leather Association. It is much more than a mere trades organization, this concentration of many efforts for the good of all wholesalers. Besides, there are 20 different shoe and leather organizations in New England which form wheels within the wheel.

Ideas Exchanged

The fifth national shoe and leather fair, which will bring to Mechanics hall the latest contrivances in manufacture and, as its name implies, a country-wide undertaking, though a large proportion of the exhibitors are from New England. The last annual report of the New England Shoe and Leather Association showed unprecedented activity on the part of the members. The report explained the cooperation that exists between the association and the department of state and referred to the recent trip of the members to the New England shoe and leather exhibit at the international exposition now being held in Turin, Italy.

The Shoe and Leather Continuation School Association, the first of its kind to be established in the United States, resulted from efforts of the New England association to have youths study the shoe making industry from a technical standpoint. The shoe and leather class of the Boston continuation schools was formed more than a year ago with an attendance of 50 boys and young men. Many leading shoe manufacturers have lectured before the school.

It is apparent that the campaign of the New England association, since it entered into its wider field of usefulness two years ago, has been a campaign of education—instructing the public as to the quality of the goods manufactured within the states and warning manufacturers that if they desire to retain established reputations they must be as vigilant as ever. This campaign has included a number of "get-together" meetings in Pea-

body, Lynn, Brockton, Haverhill and Marlboro. The meetings were made interesting with illustrated lectures, showing most recent advances in manufacture. Conferences between manufacturers and salesmen have proved of great benefit.

A feature of the publicity campaign of the past year was the New England shoe and leather industries' convention and field day at Salem Willows, considered to be the greatest "get-together" gathering of its kind in the United States. Every department of the industry, from manufacturer to foreman was represented.

Western Ways Approved

Charles H. Jones, at a recent meeting of men interested in New England manufacture of shoes told some plain facts regarding the situation, as follows: "We have got to accept and incorporate into our New England methods something of the wide-awake, alert attention to publicity, attention to the fact that no matter how good your product is, no matter how experienced you are, how well-trained your workmen are, if the fellow that is going to buy your goods and wear them never hears about you, it doesn't count, it doesn't do you any good."

"If you gentlemen could all take a trip once in two or three years to the great growing cities of the West, you would come back with a new idea. There is a very different life out there. Those people don't think of themselves as we think of ourselves. I don't know where they get all the money to do the things they are doing, but you go into one of those cities today and you hear them talking about some public project, some great enterprise, the building of a dock, the building of a railroad, the building of a great elevator, something of that kind, the leveling up of land to make a manufacturing district in some suburb of some of those great cities. You go back there the next year and it is done."

"They don't sit talking about it and wondering if it is going to pay; they do it. The thing we have got to do here in New England is to in some way shake off a little of our complacency." While publicity has been the policy of large corporations for the last year or so, and while the aim of the New England Shoe and Leather Association is somewhat different from policies actuating industrial establishments in combination, the work of the association at many points resembles the best efforts of the biggest business enterprises in the country. Education is the standard under which the manufacturers of shoe and leather in New England come together. There can be little monopoly in an organization which excludes prize agreements. There has to be a desire to put aside more personal interests and considerations in order to win public confidence. If appearances count for aught, the New England Shoe and Leather Association has solved one industrial problem, namely, the "getting together" of scattered elements without creating a condition of monopoly.

The big event in leatherdom, which will have the fair as its crowning feature, is to be participated in by the following organizations: New England Shoe and Leather Association, Boston Boot and Shoe Club, New England Shoe Wholesalers' Association, New England Leather and Shoe Finders Association, Boston Shoe Traders' Association, Lynn Shoe Manufacturers' Association, Brockton Shoe Manufacturers' Association, Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Association, Essex County Shoe and Leather Association, Associated Shoe Company of New England, Boston Leather Associates, Boston Shoe Associates, Shoe Trade Salesmen's Association, Boston Association of Superintendents and Foremen, Haverhill Association of Superintendents and Foremen, Brockton Association of Superintendents and Foremen, Cut Sole Manufacturers' Association of Lynn, Auburn (Me.) Shoe Manufacturers' Association, Portland (Me.) Shoe and Leather Association, Southern Shoe Salesmen's Association, Boston Shoe and Leather Continuation Schools Association.

Charles C. Hoyt, the president of the national association, is the chairman of the committee on arrangements. George McConnell is the treasurer and Thomas F. Anderson the secretary.

HOUSE QUERY AS TO CORONATION.

WAshington—Representative Sabbath of Illinois moved in the House that the state department inquire why only twelve dozen American peersesses have been allowed to take part in the coronation ceremonies in London, and ascertain the amount this country is sending across the Atlantic annually to maintain the titles.

SOUVENIR OF OLD COURT HOUSE.

Before the old court house is razed to make room for the new city hall annex a souvenir photograph is to be made which will include Mayor Fitzgerald and the heads of all city departments grouped on the steps of the old landmark. It is planned to take the picture this afternoon after the mayor returns from Washington.

PUBLICITY BILL LAID ASIDE.

WAshington—Consideration of the campaign publicity bill, forced on the Senate by Senator Collier of Texas, occasioned a lively debate, but the measure was laid aside without action. The bill, which has passed the House, would require publicity of campaign funds before election instead of after election.



HER GOOD FRIEND THE TOLL OPERATOR!

"Oh, Daddy! you've been gone so long, and I've missed you so much! The Toll Operator is a good fairy to bring you to me like this. . . . Of course, I miss you, but it's nearly as good, now I can have you say good-night to me. Remember, Daddy, you've got to call me up every night you're away. Good-night—here's a kiss for you. . . . Yes, I'll call mamma now—but I got in first, didn't I, Daddy?"

There are many Daddies, many husbands, many sons, and many sweethearts who are making others happy by giving these thoughtful greetings to those at home.

They know there's no red tape and no delay—just a call for the Toll Operator and the expression of a wish.

New England Telephone

and Telegraph Company

PRICE OF SUGAR SET BY HEAD OF TRUST SAYS H. HAVEMEYER

(Continued from Page One.)

to reduce the production as well as to cut down the cost of production.

Asked by Representative Malby (Rep., N. Y.) why numerous refineries were taken over by the American Sugar Refining Company and then closed or put out of operation, Mr. Havemeyer said the production was thereby reduced, but he did not know, he said, that these refineries were closed to any competition.

"Are there any agreements now in existence limiting the production of refined sugar or limiting the territory in which any company may trade?" asked Representative Forney.

"None that I know of," said the witness.

Mr. Havemeyer said he thought the interstate commerce commission exerted a "very fatherly care" over the railroads and that it would not be a bad plan to have a governmental commission regulate all corporations.

He was excused with instructions to remain in the jurisdiction of the committee until served with a subpoena to produce all letters and papers of his father relating to any of his father's sugar transactions.

NEW YORK—Judge LaCombe in United States circuit court has ordered dis-continuance of government suit against American Sugar Refining Company, brought in September, 1908, to recover back duties on raw sugar imports.

The order was issued on formal notification from District Attorney Wise that action had been compromised by the payment of more than \$2,000,000 to the government by the trust.

VEDRINES IS WINNER FROM LIEGE TO SPA IN CIRCUIT AIR RACE

(Continued from Page One.)

Vedrines' closest contender, making the round trip journey in 46 minutes.

Charles T. Weymann, the only American competitor in the 1,000-mile race, was third to get away in the Spa flight. The aviators started in the following order: Vidart, Vedrines, Weymann, Beaumont, Barra, Duval, Garros, Reaux.

WALTHAM, Mass.—Earle L. Ovington plans to fly to the grounds of the Brookline Country Club today in his Bleriot monoplane. Tomorrow he goes to Altoona, Pa., to arrange plans for flights there July 4.

The Burgess-Wright biplane flown during the closing hours of the Metz meet Tuesday by Harry N. Atwood was towed to the Squantum field at Atlantic this morning.

Mr. Atwood made one flight at the Metz field Tuesday, staying up 5m. 28s., using an extra machine brought during the day from Marblehead. Mr. Ovington ascended twice in his monoplane.

HOUSE CONCURS ON THE B. & E. BILL

The House today concurred with the Senate in its perfecting amendment to the Boston & Eastern railroad bill, after which the measure was sent to the secretary of state to be engrossed. The bill is expected to come back to the House for enactment by Friday.

"Ought to pass," was the report made by the Senate committee on ways and means today on the bill to place the full expense of abolition of grade crossings upon the railroads, except where a street railway also uses the crossing, in which case the street railway is to pay 50 per cent of the expense. The bill has already passed the House.

HEAD OF BROWN TO ACCEPT GIFT

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The will of Dr. Oliver H. Arnold was admitted to probate in the municipal court yesterday. William H. P. Faunce and Cornelius H. Sweetland as president and treasurer of Brown University, the chief beneficiary, were confirmed as executors. One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars and a personal estate of \$225,000 was named by Judge Jillson.

There has been some criticism of the gift to Brown because Dr. Arnold paid taxes of only \$2,000. Mr. Faunce, however, believes in accepting.

DEPOSITION IN BULL WILL CASE

A deposition is to be taken today from Miss Agnes O'Neill, daughter of Mrs. Bielsky, in the law office of Charles K. Cobb, for use in the contest of the will of Mrs. Ole Bull in the probate court of York county. Miss O'Neill was often at Mrs. Bull's summer home at Eliot, Me. The contest is to be resumed tomorrow at Biddeford.

For Your Name's Sake USE OUR SUPERIOR FLOORING KILN DRIED AND WORKED AT OUR OWN PLANT.

George W. Gale Lumber Co. 60 MAIN ST., CAMBRIDGE, MASS. Everything from Sills to Shingles.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

FIRST TRANSFER IN CENTURY.

The trustees of the Vinal-Jackson estate have conveyed to Thomas M. Smith their entire property on North Russell street, numbered 1, 2 and 3 Russell court and 1, 2, 3 and 4 Russell place, and containing some 7300 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$19,600, of which \$16,300 is on the land. The buyer intends to erect immediately a block of apartments having up to date improvements. This is the first transfer of this property for more than 100 years. Joseph Balch was the broker.

BACK BAY TRANSACTIONS.

For use as a vestry of Emmanuel church, Walter C. Baylies has purchased the property at 186 Marlboro street, Back Bay, from Jeremiah Williams. The parcel comprises a four-story, swell-front brick dwelling and 2688 square feet of land, all taxed on \$31,000, of which amount the land's share is \$13,400. The sale was made through the office of T. Dennis Boardman, Reginald Boardman and R. DeB. Boardman.

Thomas A. Forsyth has taken title to another lot on the Fenway, near Stony Brook culvert, Back Bay, and it will be added by him to land which he recently purchased for a site for the new building which he is erecting. The lot comprises 10,608 square feet, taxed for \$15,000, and was bought from the Henry W. Wellington estate and Lydia D. Wellington et al., trustees.

SALE IN JAMAICA PLAIN.

Final papers were placed on record yesterday in the transfer of the property at 72 Child street, Jamaica Plain. The purchaser is Joseph J. Carroll of Brookline and the grantors are Martin Thornton and wife of Jamaica Plain. The property consists of a single frame dwelling and 3000 square feet of land assessed for \$3500. The new owner purchases for occupancy. Robert T. Fowler negotiated this transaction.

SELLS BRIDGEWATER FARM.

The Chapin Farm Agency has sold for H. Shields his old homestead farm on Curve street, Bridgewater, Mass., comprising 17 acres of land, an attractive cottage containing six rooms, a commodious barn, with a poultry house and outbuildings and a fruit orchard. The estate was sold to Albert Johnson of Melton, whom Mr. Chapin also sold the farming implements. Possession has already been given.

EXCHANGE HAS 620 MEMBERS.

The Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, of which John J. Martin is president, now has a membership of 620, according to the latest membership list. The exchange is trying for a membership of 1000 before the year is out.

The Interstate Land Holding Company, which is controlled by the Ayer estate of Boston, has purchased the Meyers building in Maiden lane, New York, from the Meyers Realty Company. Approximately \$1,000,000 is involved in the deal. The property was held at about \$750,000 and has a rent roll of about \$65,000. In part payment the buyer gives Nos. 157 and 159 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, a 10-story apartment house known as the Langdon. The property is assessed by the city at \$200,000. The Langdon will probably be improved for business purposes.

REALTY ACTIVE AND STRONG.

Conspicuous among today's transactions in local real estate is the sale by Max Bayard to Wyman Gadless of his interest in the property numbered 21 and 23 Temple street, near Cambridge street, West End. The assessors' rating on the parcel is \$27,900, which includes \$11,900 on the 2380 square feet of land in the lot and the balance on a four-story and basement brick building.

Henry P. Binney has purchased from Ferree Brinton the 3½-story brick structure at 35 Mt. Vernon street, between Hancock and Joy streets, West End. Mr. Binney also owns the property at 33 Mt. Vernon street. The parcel sold is taxed on \$20,700, with \$12,500 on the lot, which contains 1669 square feet of land.

The Brighton district is prominent today, with the sale of the frame house and conservatories at 79 to 81 Linden street, near Brighton Avenue. The Sadie A. Smith estate and Emily A. Morrison and another sell to M. Ethel Feehan. The total rating is \$13,900, of which amount the land share is \$7200. There are 13,077 square feet of land in the lot.

Another Brighton sale just recorded at the Suffolk registry of deeds takes the frame double house and 5001 square feet of land, comprising the estate at 486 to 490 Western avenue, junction of Richardson avenue. Margaret Sullivan conveys title to William F. Murphy, and the assessment involved amounts to \$6900.

Francis T. Leahy, who recently purchased the triangular piece of land at Columbia road, East Eighth and N streets, South Boston, containing 16,931 square feet, has resold it to Oliver A. Johnson. The tax valuation is \$7600.

Three frame houses and 3282 square feet of land, numbered 42 to 46 Lincoln street, junction of Rutherford avenue, Charlestown, has been purchased by Terez J. Sullivan from John F. Eager. The assessment is \$11,100, with \$4100 as the share on the lot.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Goldstein have taken title from Benjamin Cohen to the four-story brick building at 39 North Russell street, near Parkman street, West End. It is rated by the assessors as worth \$7400, including \$3600 on the 1300 square feet of land in the lot.

Timothy J. Kelleher has granted title to Louis Pinansky to the realty at 16 Sawyer street, near Shawmut avenue, South End. There is a three-story brick

structure, standing on 960 square feet of land, the latter rated at \$900.

Another good-size city proper change in ownership takes the two 3½-story brick buildings and 1440 square feet of land at 4 Revere street, running through to 59 Myrtle street, West End. The land carries an assessment of \$6700 and there is \$2300 additional on the building.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS.

Latest recorded transfers are taken from the files of the Real Estate Exchange as follows:

BOSTON—CITY PROPER.

Max Bell to Nyman Godless, Temple st.; q. \$1.

David Vinal est. to —noms M. Smith, Russell st.; q. \$1.

John Russell est. to Russell et al. Russell pl.; d. \$1.

Helen Jackson est. to Thomas M. Smith, Russell st.; w. \$1.

Ferree Brinton to Henry P. Binney, Mt. Vernon st.; w. \$1.

Mary A. Brooks et al. to Abraham Zimmerman and Myrtle st.; w. \$1.

Timothy J. Kelleher to Louis Pinansky, Sawyer st.; q. \$1.

Benjamin Cohen to Joseph Goldstein, et al. 4 Revere st.; q. \$1.

Ella E. Williams to Walter C. Baylies, Marlborough st.; q. \$1.

Abraham Almanzor, mfgc., to Max M. Silberman, Chamber st.; d. \$3450.

DORCHESTER.

Olivia M. Dugan to Barney Brooker, Columbia road; q. \$1.

William E. Wright to John J. Nolan, Juliette st.; q. \$1.

David Pearlstein to Samuel H. McAfee, Athene st.; q. \$1.

Barney Racoff to Andrew Appelbaum et al., Wycliffe and Balfour st.; q. \$1.

Katherine F. Nelson to August Seldel; rel.; \$1.

SOUTHERN BOSTON.

Francis T. Leahy to Oliver A. Johnson, Columbia rd. and E. Eighth and N. sts.; w. \$1.

Brigid Foley to John M. Foley, Athene st.; q. \$1.

Brigid M. Foley to John M. Foley, Athene st.; w. \$1.

Anna Applebaum to Bessie Racoff, Fifth st.; q. \$1.

ROXBURY.

Henry A. Westall to Franklin C. Albee, Columbia rd.; q. \$1.

Antonio Di Signore, mfgc., to Antonio Del Signore, Tremont and Hampshire sts.; d. \$300.

WEST ROXBURY.

Joseph W. Wilbur to Edward L. Gilson, Edgewood ave. and Richardson st.; q. \$1.

Francis J. Larick to Alfred H. McAfee, John A. Andrews st.; q. \$1.

Marlin Thornton to Joseph J. Carroll, Clinton st. and Second st.; q. \$1.

Jacob W. Wilbur to Edward L. T. Wilson, Edgewood road, two lots; w. \$1.

BRIGHTON.

Margaret Sullivan to William F. Murphy, Western ave. and Richardson st.; q. \$1.

Sadie A. Smith est. to M. Ethel Feehan, Linden st.; d. \$2666.

Sadie A. Smith, est. to M. Ethel Feehan, Linden st.; q. \$1.

CHARLESTOWN.

John F. Eager to Treger J. Sullivan, Lincoln and Rutherford aves., three lots; w. \$1.

CHELSEA.

Warren E. Stimpson to Nettie S. Ellms, Everett ave. and Revere Beach parkway; q. \$1.

Francis E. Stimpson to Warren E. Stimpson, assign; rel.; \$1.

Carrie L. Kittridge to Nettie E. Ellms, Revere Beach park; q. \$1.

WINTHROP.

Thomas Flynn to H. Morton McNeil et al., Shirley st. and B. R. B. & L. R. R.; w. \$1.

Jennie M. Smith to Joseph T. Shay, Court rd.; w. \$1.

Alfred Meserve to Thomas A. Ancella, Reservoir ave.; q. \$1.

Thomas A. Ancella to Giacoma Ancella et al., same; q. \$1.

Hyman A. Alonso to Rosa Newman, Summer st.; q. \$1.

Joseph Wiggin, Jr. to Domenico Rucci, Cummings ave.; d. \$1.

REVERE.

Marion E. Cook to A. Austin Elliott; q. \$1.

Alfred Meserve to Thomas A. Ancella, Reservoir ave.; q. \$1.

Thomas A. Ancella to Giacoma Ancella et al., same; q. \$1.

Hyman A. Alonso to Rosa Newman, Summer st.; q. \$1.

Joseph Wiggin, Jr. to Domenico Rucci, Cummings ave.; d. \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES.

Permits to construct buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Asst. st., 65-71, ward 10; Back Bay Real Estate Trust, Jas. T. Ball; brick tene-

Lawrence ave., 50 rear, ward 20; Israel Goldstein; wood garage.

Main st., 134-136, ward 5; Arthur W. Cole; Bourne st., cor. Paisley pk., ward 20; Caroline Brusendorph; wood garage.

Maurice rd., 47, ward 23; Caroline M. Schell; wood garage; wood dwelling.

Emmons st., 71, ward 23; H. S. Watson, F. C. Brown; wood dwelling.

Johnson st., 84; ward 23; Jas. Henderson; wood dwelling.

Pleasant st., 45, ward 20; Timothy F. Calahan, J. L. Cain; wood dwelling.

Willow st., 56, ward 23; Geo. W. Wheaton; wood dwelling.

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SUPREME COURT SAYS THE POPE LEGACIES OF \$48,000 UNREDEEMED

Legacies in the will of Albert A. Pope, consisting of shares of stock in the Pope Manufacturing Company, were not redeemed by the dissolution of that corporation and the reorganization of a new company, according to a decision of the full bench of the supreme court today.

The decision was given on the petition for instructions brought by Abby Pope and others, executors of the will, against Freeman Hinckley and others, beneficiaries. The amount of the gifts in question was \$48,000.

The court says the legacies are to be satisfied by the transfer to the various persons and corporations to whom they were given of the number of shares of the preferred and common stock in the Connecticut corporation to which the testator would have been entitled by virtue of the number of first preferred shares in the New Jersey company named in such legacies.

PRESIDENT URGES CONGRESS TO PASS ANTI-NOSTRUM ACT

NEW YORK—President Taft, before starting for New Haven this morning, composed a message to Congress recommending the passage of an amendment to the pure food law to restore its efficacy.

He despatched it by special messenger so that it could be read in both houses of Congress before adjournment tonight. He recommends legislation of a sort called for in the bill introduced by Congressman Sherley (Dem., Ky.) yesterday, designed to amend the law as construed by the United States supreme court and providing that "misbranding" of medicines shall be "any misleading statement, design or device regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of the medicine."

The President expected to spend the day in New Haven participating in the Yale commencement festivities. He will return to this city at midnight.

The President spent last evening at the Casino theater, viewing the revival of "H. M. S. Pinafore," and the night at the home of his brother, Henry W. Taft, No. 36 West Forty-eighth street.

Most of the audience evidently had no idea that the President was to be there, although the presence of policemen at the doors had given some a clue, but when the orchestra struck up the "Star Spangled Banner" as the presidential party moved down toward the first box every one got up to join in the applause and cheer with which they greeted him.

The President waved a friendly greeting and then turned immediately to the show, on which the curtain was just going up.

Attorney-General Wickes was the only addition to the presidential party when they arrived at the theater, and he accompanied them back to Henry Taft's home after the performance.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The signal departments of the New Haven and Boston & Albany roads are preparing plans for a large electric machine which will control traffic signals at Worcester's new union station.

Benjamin R. Pollock, general superintendent of the New Haven road, arrived at the South station powerhouse yard early today in the private car 400 on inspection and transportation business.

The Pullman car Convoy occupied by George C. Gordon and party passed through Boston this morning en route from Rochester, N. Y., to Woods Hole, Mass., via the New York Central and New Haven roads.

The Adams Express Company received at the South station yesterday a large shipment of Pittsburgh yard draft horses consigned to the Boston market.

Fred C. Choate, assistant passenger train master and Ash V. Bartlett, general yard master of the Boston & Maine road terminal division are preparing the equipment schedule for North station's summer time card, which goes into effect June 26.

Frank Marsh, superintendent of buildings for the Boston Terminal Company, has finished the directory tables which give the Boston and Albany road's new official roster at South station general offices.

PUTS BLAME ON BANK EXAMINER

NEW YORK—E. L. G. Ball, former auditor of the Carnegie Trust Company, testified yesterday at the trial of Joseph B. Reichmann, former president of the concern, that he, Ball, was responsible for the preparation of the report signed by Reichmann for the state banking department.

"It is not true" asked Mr. Baldwin, counsel for Reichmann, "that in the original report there was an item under the head of borrowed money of \$130,000?"

"Yes," replied the witness.

"On whose advice was the \$130,000 item taken from the report that was filed?"

"M. W. Hutchins, chief bank examiner of the state banking department," answered Ball.

READING PUPILS TO TAKE HONOR PARTS



HAROLD E. WHITE.



MISS MURIEL WOODWORTH.



CARL A. MACKENZIE.

BACHELOR'S DEGREE CONFERRED ON 365 SMITH GRADUATES

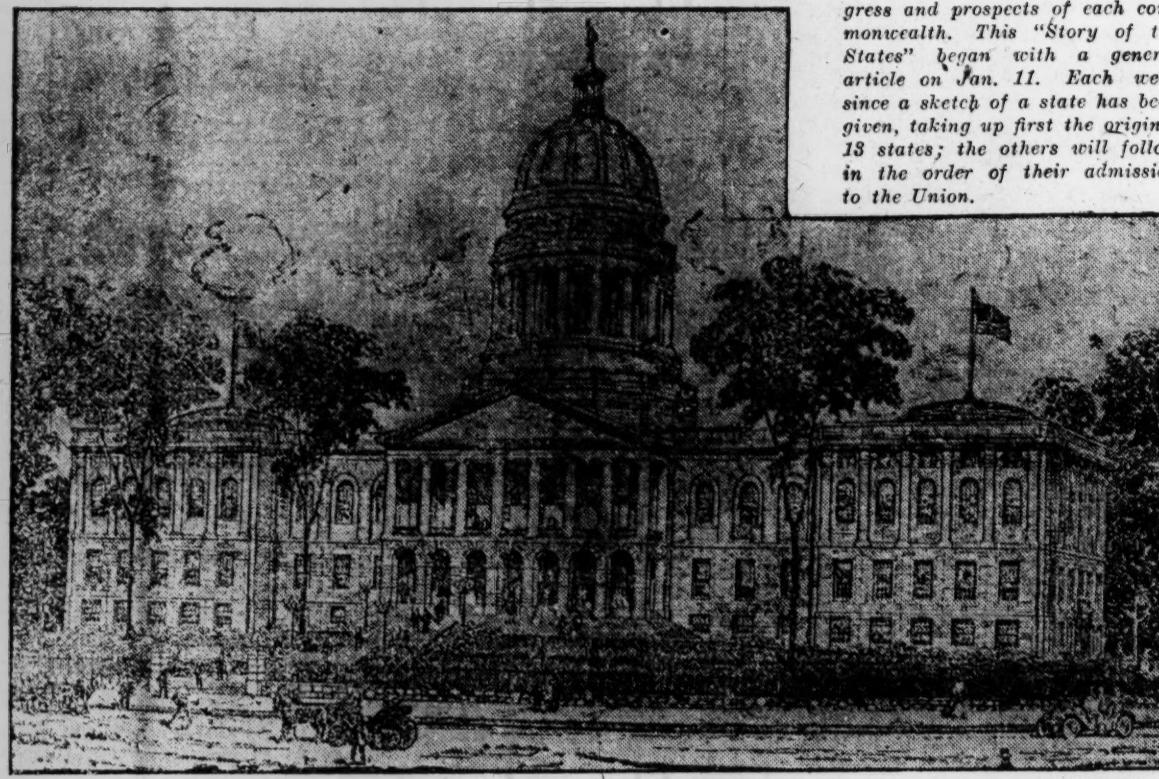
(Continued from Page Five.)

tumwa, Ia.; Florence M. Foster, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Myra L. Foster, Caudia, N. H.; Florence G. Fowler, Hingham; Josephine L. Fowler, Springfield; Genevieve M. Fox, Southampton; Clara V. Franklin, Monroe; Helen E. French, Clinton; Marie R. Freeman, Homestead, Pa.; Mary J. Getchell, Marion; Ada M. Gibson, Johnson City, N. Y.; Katharine G. Gillies, Fallsburg; Chloe F. Gillis, Syracuse, N. Y.; Marjorie P. Gilmore, Rochester, N. Y.; Hazel Gleason, Van Wert, Ohio; Eleanor G. Goddard, Worcester; Alice Goodwin, Webster, Md.; Anna Gottfried, Upper Montclair, N. J.; Miriam C. Gould, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mildred O. Gray, Providence, R. I.; Ruth M. Griffith, Glens Falls, N. Y.; Gladys Gruenbaum, Bronx, N. Y.; Margaret G. Guernsey, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dorothy Hickox, Burlington, Vt.; Edna M. Hiblum, Portland, Maine; Dunbar, Minn.; Edna K. Hodges, Rockland, Me.; B. Hobin, Wethersfield, Conn.; Ethel M. Hazlewood, Allerton, Ill.; Ethel M. Heaton, Sydney, N. Y.; Agnes W. Heintz, Buffalo, N. Y.; Marion G. 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MAINE WELCOMES THE TOURISTS

She Profits by Them Yearly to the Extent of Many Millions; Some of the Numerous Attractive Features of the Dirigo State.

AUGUSTA CAPITOL WAS REMODELED



Maine State House, originally designed by Bulfinch, a commodious and beautiful structure—Two wings were added recently and the dome given greater height.

MAINE is steadily advancing in wealth and population. The latest census gives her 742,371 people, a gain of nearly 50,000 in the past 10 years. Her increase in valuation, as reported by the assessors, was over \$63,000,000 in the same period, the total now being \$428,212,465. The state's resources of income are many and varied, the principal ones including lumber, shipbuilding, granite and slate quarries, cotton and woolen factories, the fishing industry, ice, vegetable canneries, hay and potatoes, apples and other fruits, and a very large and growing summer resort business, besides the returns from the hunting season. Railroad officials, who keep close count on all kinds of travel, estimate that no less than 400,000 people go into Maine annually for vacation purposes, and that they spend there about \$50 each, which puts \$20,000,000 of outside cash into circulation in Maine every year from the tourist population alone. Quite a large crop of furs is marketed annually by the hundreds of trappers scattered over the northern and eastern parts of the state.

Early Visitors

Certain marks found on the rocks of Monhegan Island and at one or two points on the mainland are thought by some to show that the Norwegians, who peopled Iceland and Greenland, also visited the coast of Maine about the year 990. The Cabots, under English auspices, visited this region in 1497; Verrazano, representing the French, in 1524; Gomez, in the name of Spain, in 1525, giving his name to Penobscot river and bay. In 1526 the Frenchman Thivet followed; he states that before that time the French had a fort 30 miles up the river named Norumbega. The voyages of Gosnold in 1602, Pring in 1603, and Weymouth in 1605 brought this territory to the attention of the English.

In 1603 Henry IV. of France granted a charter embracing all North America between 40 degrees and 46 degrees north latitude to De Monts, a French Protestant. In 1606 James I. of England granted the territory between 34 degrees and 45 degrees north latitude to a company of Englishmen. Thus the whole coast of Maine was subject to a double grant, and became the scene of a prolonged contest between the English and French settlers; the French occupying the vicinity of the St. Croix and the Penobscot; the English occupying the vicinity of the Sac and the Kennebec.

The first English settlement in New

England, with the single exception of the slight and speedily abandoned attempt of Gosnold at Cuttyhunk, was made by a colony under the leadership of George Popham and Gilbert Raleigh at the mouth of the Kennebec in 1607, 13 years in advance of the Pilgrims and 21 years before the Puritans of Massachusetts Bay. Here they initiated what was then a leading industry of Maine by building a 30-ton vessel which they named the Virginia of Sagadahoc.

In 1620 the charter of New England was granted to 40 noblemen, knights and gentlemen. Two years later a patent under this charter gave to Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Capt. John Mason the Kennebec for 60 miles inland. A division in 1629 Gorges received the portion between the Piscataqua and the Kennebec. When the Plymouth council surrendered its charter in 1635 Gorges retained what he already possessed and Sir William Alexander, the Earl of Stirling, received the region between the Kennebec and the St. Croix. In 1639 Gorges received a new charter, confirming the old boundaries on the coast, extending his territory twice as far inland, giving it to him as the province of Maine, under the feudal tenure of a county palatine, and investing him with vice regal powers. In 1641 he established his government under a kinsman at Georgetown, N. Y., which in the following year became the first chartered city in America.

After the passing of Gorges, in 1647, Massachusetts laid claim to more and more extended jurisdiction in Maine, and finally her claim being disallowed, in 1677 she purchased the entire Gorges interest for £1250. In 1691 the charter of William and Mary included Maine in the province of the Massachusetts Bay. This relation existed in the following 130 years.

Leader for Liberty

In the stand made which led to revolution and independence, Maine was behind none. Two years before the battles of Lexington and Concord its towns had offered themselves "as a sacrifice if need be to the glorious cause of liberty." Maine was fully and honorably represented in the war by a division of the Massachusetts line. It had also represented the English occupying the vicinity of the St. Croix and the Penobscot; the English occupying the vicinity of the Sac and the Kennebec.

The first English settlement in New

Maine was one of the original states of the Union.

Following the war the desire for self-government was given strong expression. The people sought to be separated from Massachusetts and to make their own laws and their history in their own name. However, troubles which agitated the whole country postponed action on the issue and Maine continued almost 40 years longer an integral part of Massachusetts. With the coming of peace there was a large immigration into Maine, chiefly of soldiers of the revolution and everything prospered until the embargo act of 1808 cut off commerce and the coast trade. Maine's shipping at that time amounted to 150,000 tons and its exports to a million dollars a year. The war with England which soon followed almost destroyed these interests. Other industries, however, were stimulated. Manufactures of woolen, cotton, glass, of iron and other metals were set on foot, only to be ruined by the influx of British goods which followed the new peace. It was a discouraging time, and one or two unusually severe winters threatened the only industries which war and peace had spared, while in 1815-16 not less than 15,000 people emigrated to Ohio.

Made a Separate State

Maine was recognized as a separate state of the Union in 1820. There were in the state at that time 1768 mechanical workshops, a great number of shipyards, 248 tanneries, 85 potash works, 524 gristmills, 746 sawmills, 210 carding machines, 149 fulling mills and 17 spinning machines. Before the revolution there was not a four-wheeled passenger carriage in Maine. Two-wheeled chaises came into use in Portland in 1760, but they were kept by their owners like the Sunday dress, to be displayed only on gala days. The first four-wheeled carriages ever seen in Augusta was built about the year 1800. Men and women made their journeys on horseback. It was thought a great enterprise when, in 1787, a coach was put upon the line between Portland and Portsmouth, for conveying the mails and for the accommodation of travelers. In 1806 the line was extended to Augusta, and in 1810 to Farmington.

Gen. William King was elected as the first Governor of Maine without opposition. Among the early acts of the first session of the Legislature was the adoption of a state seal. The moose and the mastpine, those princes of the forest, were chosen for the central figures of the design. At one side was an anchor, on the other a scythe, emblematic of the occupations of the people; while above was the North star, signifying the place of Maine in the constellation of states. These, with the motto, "Dirigo" (I lead) and two figures representing a farmer and a sailor, form the seal in use by the state government.

Long Coast Line

Maine has a total of 33,040 square miles (of which 29,894 square miles are land), being nearly as large as all the other New England states combined. The coast line measured direct is about 225 miles in extent; but the numerous river mouths and indentations of the sea make an actual tidewater line of not less than 2500 miles. There is no better harbor on the Atlantic coast than that of Portland. The lakes of Maine are among its most attractive features. They number more than 1500, the largest being Moosehead lake, 35 miles long by 10 miles wide. This lake is 1023 feet above the level of the sea and Rangely is 1511 feet above it. The rivers rise among the mountain peaks and flow swiftly, with frequent falls and rapids, to the sea. The available water power of the state has been estimated at 2,650,000 horsepower.

The state has a great variety of wild animals and birds, and its waters teem with many kinds of fish. James Donahue, commissioner of sea and shore fisheries, says that Maine in a few years will occupy a prominent place in oyster

culture. It now has almost a monopoly of the lobster business.

Forward Movement

Within the past year or two there has been a concerted movement among the business men of the leading cities of Maine to advance the interests of their respective municipalities and of the state by bringing before the people of the country the advantages Maine offers. Boards of trade were organized in a dozen towns last year and a Chamber of Commerce in Bangor. This city had a severe loss by fire a few weeks since, but set to work immediately to rebuild and make the new city a better one than the old. Special trains giving instructions in agriculture and domestic affairs are doing much to rouse and aid the farmers. The state is exerting itself to give a warm welcome to summer tourists, and the seacoast is fast becoming lined with cottages of summer residents from all parts of the country. Bar Harbor, where the wealthiest visitors have their homes, is a place of great beauty; but scores of other places are exceedingly attractive.

The remnants of two tribes of Indians still exist in Maine, with which the state is in public relations, the Penobscots, numbering about 600, and the Passamaquoddy, numbering 500. The former have their chief gathering place on the islands of the Penobscot river and the latter on the shores of Passamaquoddy bay and the St. Croix river. Though classed usually as civilized, they are still virtually in tribal relations. Each tribe has a representative in the Legislature.

Maine has long been a leader in the prohibition cause. Common school education is well supported, and the state has three colleges—Bowdoin, founded by the old state of Massachusetts in 1794,

and since liberally endowed by private benefactions, from which Longfellow and Hawthorne graduated; Colby University, founded as Waterville College in 1820, and Bates College, founded in 1863.

Principal Cities

Portland, the largest city of Maine, has a population of 58,571; Lewiston comes next with 26,247; Bangor, about 25,000; then Biddeford, Auburn, Augusta, Bath, Waterville, Rockland and Calais.

Augusta, the capital, with some 14,000 or 15,000 people, is on the Kennebec, at the head of tidal navigation, 43 miles from the river's mouth. The chief part of the city is on the west bank of the river, with many handsome residences on the higher ground. The State House, which has just been remodeled and made larger by the addition of two wings, is a handsome and commodious structure.

Another building of much interest to visitors to Augusta is the former home of James G. Blaine on State street.

Maine's flower is the pine cone and tassel; it is called the Pine Tree or Lumber state, and the people are termed foxes.

To Celebrate Centennial

Maine is preparing to celebrate in 1920 the centenary of its admission to the Union. A committee of the state board of trade, which was appointed last year—ten years in advance—has organized, and the various subcommittees are making the preliminary plans. As a step toward getting ready for the anniversary, each town and village is urged, (1) to maintain an active improvement society; (2) to have every civic, social and literary club devote at least one meeting yearly to immediate local betterment; (3) to have a joint rally of all local organizations in the same cause; and (4) to make it a special aim to have better sidewalks and better highways.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN.

THE best that the poets or the painters can hope to do is to represent in words or on canvas some phase or aspect of nature. None can hope to make the copy as good as the original; the whole purpose of art is to imitate nature as nearly as possible. Now and then a poet writes some lines, or a painter makes some strokes with his brush, which call to our imagination a sunrise or a sunset, bit of landscape or sea, or some other portion of the world that lies about us. Sometimes on the stage of a theater the scene painter produces a near-likeness of something to be seen in the fields or in the street, and whatever degree of merit his work possesses is sure to be keenly appreciated by the audience present.

Since it is true that the work of the poet's pen, the artist's brush or the sculptor's chisel, which in some degree approximates the charm of nature, arouses our admiration, it would seem as if the manifold charms of nature itself ought to be more widely and keenly enjoyed. Keats tells us: "The great elements we know of are no mean comforters; the open sky sits upon our senses like a sapphire crown—the air is our robe of state—the earth is our throne, and the sea mighty minister playing before it." Every day—especially every golden summer day—is a great gift out of the boundless plenty of nature. What artist could presume to portray it from the first blush of dawn till the fading away of the last, lingering ray of the setting sun? How many canvases would it require to set forth all the changing lights and qualities and textures of objects and atmospheres? What poet can claim such command of language that he can adequately paint the hours from the moment when

"Night's candles are burned out, and Stands tiptoe on the misty mountain tops," until the glorious pageant of the day has marched across the skies and there comes the restful period.

"When the sun's last rays are fading Into twilights soft and dim."

Tennyson's "Brook," Shelley's "Sky-lark" and Wordsworth's "Daffodils" are happy evidences of the fond manner in which the poet's work will be received if he but prove himself able to depict some small part of nature in a masterly manner. Since it has been set forth by Ruskin that there is not any hour of any day when nature is not producing some scene after scene, picture after picture, glory after glory, and working still upon such exquisite and constant principles of the most perfect beauty, that it is quite certain that it is all done for us, ought we not to be more observing of, and grateful for, the delights that are for ever about us?

SENTIMENTAL GEOGRAPHY.

"I doubt," said she, "if it be true that I am all the world to you, To tell me, now, how could that be, Since you are all the world to me?" "I will admit," said he, "that such a claim may seem a bit too much, But each of us may be, my dear, At least the other's hemisphere."

MURPHYSBORO, III.—The federal building at Murphysboro, Ill., which will house the postoffice, is to be one of the most attractive and ornate, as well as utilitarian, in the country.

Plans have been completed for the building and preparations are under way for beginning of its construction, which will be made the occasion of a ceremony and celebration at Murphysboro.

Representative Thistlewood obtained from Congress an appropriation of \$85,000 for the building and ground, and when completely furnished the building will represent an outlay of about \$100,000.

THE FEDERAL BUILDING AT MURPHYSBORO.

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LOW FARES FOR Summer Trips



SCENIC NORTHWEST

Yellowstone Park, Puget Sound, North Pacific Coast and Columbia River Region. Via the only line to Gardiner Gateway, official entrance to Yellowstone Park.

NEW CANYON HOTEL

(Shown above), at Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone open this season. Rivals the famous resort places of the world. Send 6 cents in stamps for de luxe book "Through Wonderland" and for pamphlet "Summer Trips to Puget Sound."

A.M.Cleland, Gen. Pass. Agt., St. Paul
NORTHERN PACIFIC RY.



MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL

In place of the "YALE" and "HARVARD" Service commencing Sunday, June 25th, 1911. Daily, including Sundays, at 4 P. M., from India Wharf, Boston, Mass., due to arrive at New York the following day at about 8:30 A. M.

FARE in either direction, \$4.00; Staterooms \$1.00 to \$8.00 Through Tickets & Express Service for Freight, Automobiles & Horses.

MAINE STEAMSHIP CO., India Wharf, Boston.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

IN DOUBT.

If I had a million dollars, Mine to do with as I chose; I should—let me think it over—Awful problem, goodness knows! If I had a million dollars—For that sum I've long been wishin'; If I had it now I'd—well, sir, Reckon I should—go a-fishin'

—Dallas News.

DESCRIPTIVE REPORTING.

The descriptive reporter of a certain daily paper in describing the turning of a dog out of court by order of the bench recently detailed the occurrence as follows: "The ejected canine as he was ignominiously dragged from the room cast a glance at the judge for the purpose of being able to identify him at some future time." —Argonaut.

UNCLE WILLIAM'S EXPLANATION. "Uncle William" had been a faithful servant in a southern family for many years, and with his savings had taken great pride in educating one of his nieces. She had been to "boarding school" and on finally graduating had returned with something of the hauteur that white girls might assume upon finishing an academic course.

Approaching "Uncle William" in the garden one morning, his niece interrogated with much assumed affection: "Uncle William, does Uncle Alec continue to reside in the westerly portion of the town?"

"Uncle William," with unfeigned contempt replied: "If yo' all mean, does Alec still live at that that end o' Dog Hole, he do. Don' you come 'roun' heah slingin' yer Latin grammar at me?" —National Magazine.

ANXIOUS TIME.

Surely, it is time for the woman who is invited away on a vacation trip to be startling the neighbors with the announcement that she "has nothing to wear." —Los Angeles Express.

IN THE UPLIFT WORK.

"I see Bill Jones has joined the uplift movement."

"No! You don't say so!" "Fact. I saw him passin' up bricks to a feller on a scaffolding yesterday." —Los Angeles Express.

SAD BLOW.

"More bad news." "How now?"

"My agent cables that the telephone pole I had rented for the coronation parade has blown down." —Washington Herald.

MODERN VENICE.

"Where are you from?" "Plunkville."

"And what sort of a place is Plunkville?"

"Venice of America, sir. We have about four feet of water in the streets every spring." —Washington Herald.

WHITE MINING MAN.</h

FOR MONITOR READERS WHO TRAVEL

Leading Hotels and Summer Resorts

NEW ENGLAND

NEW ENGLAND.

NEW OCEAN HOUSE
SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.OPEN JUNE 15 TO SEPTEMBER 11
Delightfully situated on the famous North Shore, fifteen miles from Boston. Overlooks the sea and directly located upon the Ocean Boulevard. Accommodations for 275 people. Private suites with bath. Rates \$5 per day and up.E. R. GRABOW COMPANY
673 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

The Sippewissett Falmouth, Massachusetts

LEADING HOTEL ON THE SOUTH SHORE. Will open for the season of 1911 on June 20th, under the same management as the last two years.

A strictly first-class Summer Hotel. Attractively furnished. Every modern convenience. Private Baths, Electric Lights and Bells, Steam Heat, Telegraph and Long Distance Telephones. Excellent Orchestra, Billiards, Bowling, Golf and Tennis free to guests.

CUISINE OF UNPARALLELED EXCELLENCE. Bathing facilities of the best water averaging 74 degrees. Splendid fishing. No mosquitoes. Special attention to automobile parties. Fireproof garage.

For rates and illustrated booklet, address

P. F. BRINE To June 15th The Coolidge, Brookline.

After June 15th, The Sippewissett, Falmouth.

HOTEL
Woodland Park

Auburndale

HARRY T. MILLER, Prop.
A refined home for the country
loving. Cuisine of unvarying
excellence

Auburndale trolleys from Park St. Subways pass our corner. Numerous trains daily from South Station. Twenty-five minutes' ride.

GARAGE

Lake Tarleton Club
PIKE, N. H.

IN THE WHITE MTS.

Magnificent scenery. Good roads. Garage, Stable, Dining room, Golf, Tennis, Baseball, Fine streams and lake fishing.

NEW HOUSE THIS SEASON.

Open July 1. For illustrated booklet, write FRED L. HALL, Manager, Room 3, Equitable Bldg., Boston, or Hotel and Travel Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor.

COTUIT SANTUIT
Cape Cod MASS.
Prop.

Delightful location and climate; golf, boating, bathing, fishing. No better automobile roads in the country. Booklets at office of this paper.

Lincoln House
SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.
Will open for the season of 1911 on Wednesday, June 14.
FORTY-SEVENTH SEASON.
ROBERT B. WARDWELL, Manager.Island Inn Hotel,
MONHEGAN ISLAND, ME.

Open June 15th. Best location on the Island. Comfortable rooms, wide plazza, near postoffice and bathing beach. Fish and Lobsters a specialty. Terms reasonable. Booklet. MRS. F. C. PIERCE, Prop.

DOUGLAS INN
DOUGLAS HILL, N. H.

Glorious views of the White Mountains. High class tables provided principally with our own farm products. High altitude. For booklet and information apply to Mrs. S. DOUGLAS, Or to the Monitor Hotel & Travel Dept.

The Samoset

MOUSE ISLAND, MAINE. Combining beauties of Maine Woods and Maine Sea Coast. We own the Island and control it for our guests.

It is a glorious place for a summer vacation. Terms \$12.50 to \$25.00 per week.

THE NANEPASHMET

SOUND BEACH, CONNECTICUT.

Ye Olde Greenwich Inn

Directly on Sound; bathing, fishing, golf, tennis, good roads. One hour from New York. Special rates for New York.

A. E. RODICK, Manager.

CASCO BAY
LITTLEJOHN'S ISLAND, ME.

Rockwood House and Cottages. A quiet, restful place with country and seashore combined. Moderate prices. Booklet.

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KEARNSAGE HALL,

Every comfort, large N. Conway, N. H.

rooms; suites with private bath; fireplace.

Reduction of 25% for summer months. Open all summer. Take Beacon street car to Mountfort St. Telephone Beach Bay 21700.

J. RICKER, Prop.

MERRILL HALL and Cottages

EAST GLOUCESTER, MASS.

OPEN JUNE 1ST—Not the largest but the best. Noted for its fine rooms, neatness and air of refinement. Booklet and documents for June. Address BUELL & CROSBY.

Wahnita Hotel

YORK BEACH, MAINE—Delightfully located close to the bathing beach and ocean.

Dance and Entertainment. Hot and Electric Lights. Table and service of the best.

Write for booklet. H. C. JONES, Prop.

Glenmellies In Rangeley Lakes region; modern house; 6th season. Camp in connection; wholesome climate. Apply to F. E. LESLIE.

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Hotel Canterbury

Charlesgate West and Newbury Sts.
On Ipswich Street Car Line
BOSTON, MASS.Desirable Suites
of Rooms
Furnished or
Unfurnished
Cafe Unexcelled

NEW ENGLAND.

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Its quiet and refined surroundings make it a home of comfort and luxury. Complete equipment for balls, banquets and social events of all kinds.

TRANSIENT RATE
Rooms, \$2.50 per day and up.
Rooms with Bath, \$3.00 and up
Parlor Bedroom and Bath, \$5.00 and up

FRANK C. HALL, Manager.

NEW ENGLAND.

HOTEL WENTWORTH

New Castle, Portsmouth, New Hampshire
OPEN JUNE 24TH
Notable for its beauty of location and perfection of service.ON THE IDEAL TOUR.
Every facility for sport and recreation. Fine golf course, yachting, fishing, still and surf bathing and well equipped garage under competent supervision. Music by Symphony Orchestra. Accommodates 500. Local and long distance telephone in each room. Send to-day for beautifully illustrated book.H. W. PRIEST, Managing Director
Wentworth Hotel Company
Portsmouth, N. H.

Winter season, The Carolina, Dinehurst, N. C.

Casco Castle Hotel
SO. FREEPORT, MAINE

New Management. Beautifully situated on shore of Casco Bay. Scenic effects unusually grand. Everything provided for comfort, food, bathing and fishing. Rooms large, well furnished, electric lights, awnings and full length screens. Rates \$15.00 and up per week. ADDRESS, G. GOOCH AND ALBEE, MANAGERS.

ROCKLAND HOUSE

NANTASKET, MASS.
Beautiful situation overlooking Atlantic Ocean. Superb Bathing. One hour's sail from Boston. Cool Dining Room. Capacity 300. Open June 1.Pequot Motor Inn. Now open.
Boys & Hatfield Hotel Co.

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Opens June 22. Always cool, invigorating climate; pure spring water; beautiful scenery; country and seashore combined. All arrangements for booklet, rates, etc., address

BOYCE & HATFIELD CO.

ALTON BAY, N. H.

New Winnepeaukee House

High altitude. Facing lake. Every convenience. Cuisine an especial matter of pride. Comfortable rooms, mountain and lake. Restful and satisfying. Rates \$10 and \$12 and up. Open year round.

H. S. BISHOP, Manager.

SEA CLIFF INN

Nantucket Island, Mass.
(30 Miles at Sea)

New England's most popular rest and vacation resort. Every breeze an ocean breeze. Good Tennis. Boating. Driving. Send for illustrated booklet, "Qualrat Nantucket." CLIFFORD FOLGER.

TO SUB RENT FOR
THE SUMMER

Beginning June first, suite of three rooms. Inquire Hotel Tuilleries, 270 Commonwealth Avenue, E. R. Grabow Company, Managers.

WHITE MOUNTAINS

RUSSELL COTTAGES, KEARSARGE, N. H.

OPEN MAY 27. NEAR MT. KEARSARGE.

Steam heat. Fine walks and drives. Good Ivory. Golf, tennis, bowling, etc. Write for rates and booklet. GEO. W. RUSSELL, Prop.

Phillips' Back Bay Express

Delivers Baggage to and from North and South Stations and all Steamboat Landings.

Main office, 204 Dartmouth St.

Also Money Order Agency for National Express Co. and Wells Fargo & Co.'s Express

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GEO. W. RUSSELL, Prop.

The BELLEVUE

BEACH BLUFF, MASS.

Will Open for the Season June 1st

A. B. OL'COTT, 21 Chestnut St., Boston.

IF YOU WISH TO:

REST OR TRAVEL

your children may have a happy summer in the care of devoted and experienced mother. South一部屋. Drive instruction if desired. MRS. S. RHODES, MRS. S. RHODES, ADDINGTON, BOSTON.

Booklet. Tel. 23514.

YORK BEACH, ME.

Hotel Rockaway

Commanding superb view of Atlantic ocean and rugged coast of Maine. Shady and cool; combined; cool, quiet and restful; all outdoor attractions; booklet and terms on request; rates reasonable.

M. L. RICHARDS, Prop.

Hotel Raneleigh

11 MOUNTFORT ST. Junction Beacon St.

Desirable apartments of one to five rooms with bath furnished or unfurnished.

All outside rooms are airy cool in summer.

Reduction of 25% for summer months. Open all summer. Take Beacon street car to Mountfort St. Telephone Beach Bay 21700.

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THE CAPE COD TRIP

Something new. Opens May 28th.

TERACE GABLES ROOM.

Only a La Carte room on Cape Cod.

W. L. DRAPER

Tel. 149 Falmouth Heights.

Booklets at this office.

"THE MARDEN"

BRYE BEACH, N. H.

June 15, 1911.

An attractive house, spacious; tables and chairs.

country combined. Booklets.

Address 166 H. HAMILTON, Prop.

OPEN JUNE 15.

X Breezy Hill House X

WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.

OPENS JUNE 15

X Post Office address, Lisbon, N. H.

EBEN FISH, Proprietor.

Merrill Hall and Cottages

EAST GLOUCESTER, MASS.

OPEN JUNE 1ST—Not the largest but the best.

Noted for its fine rooms, neatness and air of refinement. Booklet and documents for June. Address BUELL & CROSBY.

Wahnita Hotel

YORK BEACH, MAINE—Delightfully located close to the bathing beach and ocean.

Dance and Entertainment. Hot and Electric Lights. Table and service of the best.

Write for booklet. H. C. JONES, Prop.

CASCO BAY

MARBLEHEAD NECK, MASS.

Direction on the ocean. Superb views of

surf and yachting. Write for illustrated circular. Capacity 75. Rates \$15 to \$25 per week. Special rates during June. Garage A. H. & E. LANE, Props.

OPEN JUNE 15.

The OCEANSIDE

And Cottages

NOW OPEN.

MARBLEHEAD NECK, MASS.

Direction on the ocean. Superb views of

surf and yachting. Write for illustrated circular. Capacity 75. Rates \$15 to \$25 per week. Special rates during June. Garage A. H. & E. LANE, Props.

OPEN JUNE 15.

HOTEL RADCLIFFE

Desirable rooms, excellent cafe, 116 Huntington Ave., opp. Mechanics Building. Reasonable rates.

When in Chicago

Dainty Home Cooked Meals may be had at

Table d'Hote Luncheon.....50c

Business Luncheon 35c

Sunday Dinner, especially inviting, 12 to 14.....50c

WHEN IN SEATTLE

MARYLAND DAIRY LUNCHEON

109 Columbia St.

303 Third Avenue, Seattle, Wash.</

ORGANIZED WORK FOR VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE CAUSES REMARKABLE MOVE TO HIGH SCHOOLS

Never in the History of Education in Boston Has the Demand for More Knowledge Been so Aroused by Realization of the Benefits Possible.

LARGE PART OF ACTIVITY SHOWN SAID TO BE DUE TO LOUIS P. NASH

WHILE the whole city is permeated with the happy hum of graduation, a deeper tone is being struck on the necessity of preparedness for next fall. Never in the history of the schools has there been such a demand for admission to the high schools as this year. The number seeking high school privileges has increased, from one-quarter to one-third of the whole number graduating, a growth that is more than normal and is attributed in large part to the work of vocational guidance that has been carried on in the schools.

It is particularly noticeable in the districts that have been selected by Louis P. Nash, who was appointed in December to investigate the subject as pertaining to the public schools, as centers for his special duty. One of these was the Illy school for girls in Roxbury. The usual number of graduates who continue their studies in the high schools is 55 per cent of the entire number graduating, but this year it jumped to 95 per cent. The subject having been presented to them as never before, both parents and pupils are coming to see the need for further training than that afforded by the grammar schools if satisfactory progress is to be attained in the commercial and industrial world. On the other hand the schools are seeing the necessity of supplying that instruction, and bringing it to the attention of both parents and pupils.

To this end pamphlets briefly descriptive of the different high schools were prepared and sent out about the first of April to the masters of the different elementary schools. They were in sufficient numbers to permit one to be taken home by each prospective graduate. The courses of study for the different special and general high schools also were distributed.

The masters and vocational counselors talked over with the pupils the importance of making a wise choice of what they were going to high school for and what their vocations were likely to be. Mr. Nash personally visited a number of the classes and discussed with them freely the good and bad points of different vocations and the adaptability of the school courses to their needs.

Many Meetings Held

A number of times he held meetings in the evenings for the benefit of the parents. These, he says, proved of remarkable interest. He opened them with a talk of about three quarters of an hour on the choice of a vocation and why it was so important and showed a chart of the courses of study offered by the different schools. The parents were invited to ask him questions and were so interested that they would keep him until midnight.

When these matters had been gone over carefully each pupil was given a card upon which to record his choice of a high school for the fall, to be signed by his parents and returned to his teacher. In this way each headmaster of a high school was given some idea of how many new pupils he would be expected to provide for at the beginning of the next school year. He himself was called upon to go through his own school and find out not merely the number of those who would finish the course and receive their certificates of graduation, but how many in other classes were liable to drop out and not return in the fall, thereby determining how many new pupils could be accommodated at that time.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

GOODRICH'S
"Guide to Memorizing Music,"
"Music as a Language,"
"Complete Musical Analysis,"
"Analytical Harmony,"
"Art of Song,"
"Theory of Interpretation,"
BY
Alfred John Goodrich

PARIS, 4 SQUARE SAINT FERDINAND,
Instruction in all music branches.

Lawrence Creath Ammons
Josephine Rea-Ammons
PIANISTS

Summer season 1911 pupils accepted. Studio, 709 Fine Arts bldg., Chicago, Address 822 Hinman ave., Evanston, Ill. Telephone 1544 Everett. "Music" circular "A." J. MARY DAVIDSON, Secy. After Oct. 1911, Berlin, Germany.

CRAINE NORMAL INSTITUTE OF MUSIC
POTSDAM, NEW YORK
Training school for Superintendents of Music in public schools. Both sexes. Graduates rank, upon graduation, as teachers of experience taking positions in schools, Normal and High schools. Voice culture, harmony, form, history, ear training, sight singing.

MUSIC AND DRAMATIC ART
CHICAGO CONSERVATORY
AUDITORIUM BUILDING, CHICAGO.
All branches of music taught. School of Acting. Catalogue free upon application. Address WALTON PERKINS, President.

MARY WOOD CHASE,
SCHOOL OF ARTISTIC PIANO PLAYING
Lessons continue in all branches; summer term, June and July, second catalogue, 630 Fine Arts Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

CLARENCE MELVILLE CHASE
TEACHER OF PIANO-OFICE, sq. Boston.
418 Pierce bldg., Boston, Mass.

VIOLIN
Rapid Method of Instruction.
FLORENCE REED,
128 Huntington ave.

ALBERT L. WALKER, teacher of voice and organ. 729 Boylston st., Boston, Tues. p.m.; other days Lawrence bldg., Waltham.
MISS RUTH HITCHCOCK,
TEACHER OF VIOLIN.
1866 W. 11th st., Los Angeles, Cal.

If, when the returns from the elementary schools were received they showed the newcomers to be in excess of the accommodations, the next duty of the headmaster was to ascertain how many more could take care of in the buildings and rooms already assigned to him. If the demand was still greater than the supply the difficulty was sent down to "Mason Street," which is the term in common use as signifying headquarters.

The High School of Commerce and the High School of Practical Arts feel the pressure most keenly. Both are new schools and both are housed in cramped, rented quarters, although each one has plans for a fine new building under way. The former is counting on the school room left free by its 110 graduates and 15 who probably will not continue their schooling in the fall, but 650 have signified their desire of being enrolled in its classes in September. With the aid of two portables and some rooms at the Franklin Union, it is believed 400 of the 650 can be taken care of comfortably. The High School of Practical Arts has 250 applicants to care for and still is in a quandary as to how it is going to do it. Some of the general high schools are having similar difficulties.

Choice Difficult

The figures are not to be relied upon positively, of course. The choice of a vocational and therefore of a high school are not lightly determined. Unless a child has a decided bend in one particular direction there are usually several avenues equally desirable opening before him.

Last year one boy and his parents made four different decisions between April 1 and the close of school and changed again two or three times during the summer vacation. The numbers are, however, a guide, and arrangements must be made for the overflow. No set rule has been made for this. The tendency has been to refer the lists back to the counselors of the schools from which they came. This is a responsibility the counselors by no means like to assume, as it is so easily possible to make a mistake. Most of them usually end in making a

list of those applicants for admission to the special high schools most likely to continue in school during the whole four years, with additional names of those who would be taken if opportunity develops later. Some decide the matter by the standing of the pupils in their studies, but that is unsatisfactory as a child who will never attain high ratings in his academics may be suited to no other school but the one he has picked out and will make a success in his chosen line of effort.

While at the special high schools the school course is intensified along one line the general high schools include complete courses in preparation for college or business. As at the Latin schools a pupil wishing to enter a college or any other higher institution of learning can shape his course to meet its entrance requirements. They have also a strong business course embodying stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, commercial law, commercial arithmetic, etc. The courses in all general high schools are exactly alike.

The vocational work undertaken by the schools began with the appointment of six men teachers who were commissioned to examine into this question of earning a living as it applied to the public schools. As they progressed with their work they found themselves confronted with a need of data regarding the different occupations.

The Vocational bureau and the Girls' Trade Education League undertook to collect this material and have already prepared a number of booklets containing valuable and practical information regarding different trades and vocations which are proving of greatest assistance to the school. In this way quite a library of valuable information has been started. Still other pamphlets are to be issued as soon as the necessary material can be collected and put into form.

Counsellors Named

The next step was to appoint vocational counsellors in each school. Sometimes five, six and even eight have been needed to take care of the work in one building. Then Mr. Nash was appointed to give his whole time from Jan. 1, 1911, to June 30, to a careful investigation of this subject. He selected several districts deemed to be representative of the whole city in which to carry on the greater part of his work. As a result of his investigations he will recommend to the school committee that a department on vocational guidance be organized. The need already being seen to be so great he is confident positive steps at least will be taken toward it.

Mr. Nash looks for important reflex influences upon employers and conditions under which employees work. Some of them he thinks are unaware of certain things that ought to be otherwise in their establishments, while others may know of them but not know how to correct them, but with the cooperation of the department he believes a great deal can be done to eliminate such things.

Boston is the first city in the country to take up the task of vocational guidance in a systematic way and great interest is being shown in its methods. In many cities, however, is an awakening in this line and detached efforts are being made to solve the problem.

CITIZENS WILL HAVE FREE USE OF OLD FORTRESS AND ACRES

**Gift Made by Family That
Holds Estate From
Stuart Times.**

**RIVER LEA RUNS
THROUGH GROUNDS**

**As Coronation Remembrance
Marquess Lets Place
on Long Lease.**

LONDON—The town of Hertford will have good reason to remember the coronation of King George V., for that event is to be celebrated there by the gift of Hertford castle from the Marquess of Salisbury to the town. The corporation of Hertford lately sent a petition to Lord Salisbury, who is high steward of Hertford, asking if he were willing to sell the castle and its grounds for the public use of the inhabitants. His lordship replied that although he would not actually sell the property, he was willing to let it to the corporation on a long lease at the nominal rent of half-a-crown (60 cents) a year. This generous offer was gratefully accepted by the corporation.

Hertford Castle was commenced by Edward the Elder about 905 in order to protect the inhabitants of the town from the marauding incursions of the Danes. It was rebuilt and strengthened by William the Conqueror when it became a fortress of importance. It was besieged by the barons under the leadership of the Dauphin of France in 1215, and wrested from King John; 150 years later, King John of France and King David of Scotland were imprisoned there by order of Edward III.

Passing to the Tudor days we find that Henry VIII. was a frequent visitor at the castle and Queen Elizabeth went there several times both before and after her accession. It was about this time that the present building was erected by Sir William Harrington, but portions of the old Norman keep are still standing today. On the accession of Charles I. the castle was handed over to the Earl of Salisbury, whose family has retained possession of it ever since.

The property is in the center of the town and consists of about 5½ acres of grounds with the river Lea running through them. It has frequently changed hands of recent years. At one time it was occupied by the East India Company as a temporary college during the reign of Hailebury, previous to which his majesty's judges used to stay there when they came on assize. It is at present used as a private residence.

LORD SALISBURY GIVES TOWN CASTLE



(Copyright by London News Agency.)
Hertford castle, of many historical associations, begun by Edward the Elder early in tenth century.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders.

A board of officers of the quartermaster's department to consist of Maj. W. S. Scott and Capts. R. Harrison and R. S. Welsh, quartermaster, is appointed to meet at general depot of the quartermaster's department, Philadelphia, to examine samples of olive drab cotton cloth. Orders June 14 relieving Lieut.-Col. T. Cruse, deputy quartermaster general, from assignment to duty as assistant to chief quartermaster, central division, and assigning him as depot quartermaster at Chicago, revoked; he will report to commanding general, central division, for duty as acting chief quartermaster, pending arrival Col. J. L. Clem, assistant quartermaster general.

Maj. W. M. Cruikshank, first field artillery, upon relief from duty with company A, signal corps, proceeded to Ft. Leavenworth, temporary duty, thence to Honolulu.

Orders June 16, relating to assignment of Maj. M. D. Cronin, sixteenth infantry, as inspector-instructor of organized militia, at camp in Essex and Middlesex counties, Mass., July 1-30, and orders relating to First Lieut. R. E. Boyers, infantry, revoked.

Orders June 6 amended to direct Capt. (now Major) J. H. Wholley, second in infantry, amended to read: American

Lake, Wash., July 4-13; Ft. Stevens, Ore., Aug. 7-17.

Maj. J. H. O'Neill, thirtieth infantry, detailed as a member of the army retiring board to meet at San Francisco, vice Col. C. Deems, C. A. C.

First Lieut. G. M. Peck, C. A. C., assigned to thirty-fourth company and will take transport leaving Manila Aug. 15.

Orders May 25 relating to First Lieut. P. V. Kieffer and First Lieut. G. A. Wildrick, C. A. C., revoked.

Capt. L. C. Crawford and First Lieut. H. L. Morse, C. A. C., report Aug. 28 to commanding officer coast artillery school, Fort Monroe, Va., to take regular course at that school.

Orders June 10 relating to First Lieut. G. B. Guild, signal corps, revoked.

Capt. J. F. Janda, first infantry, detailed for duty with signal corps and will proceed to New York for assignment to duty with department of east as commanding officer and acting quartermaster and commissary of the cable boat Cyrus W. Field, relieving First Lieut. J. A. Brockman, signal corps, who will proceed to Fort Omaha.

Maj. E. L. Munson, medical corps, to Niantic, Conn., as inspector-instructor of the sanitary troops of Connecticut.

Capt. L. C. Scherer, fourth cavalry, detailed to pay department, vice Capt.

MATHER NOW SPEAKS FOR HIMSELF

Responsibility of Judging Puritan Leader Taken From Historians and Put on General Reader When Diary Is Published.

By FREDERICK W. COBURN.

THE immense diary left in manuscript by the Rev. Cotton Mather is about to be published in full by the Massachusetts Historical Society. In the past two centuries many historians have had occasion to consult the records of this man's long and strenuous ministry. Considerable extracts of the diary have been printed in one publication and another. Prof. Barrett Wendell of Harvard University brought out twenty years ago his book "Cotton Mather, the Puritan Priest," which contains a large body of selections from the diary and which incidentally defended the character of a man whom the author believed to have been greatly maligned by other historians.

It has been left, however, until this present year for any individual or organization to undertake the really stupendous task of publishing the whole diary so that any student, amateur or professional may have the materials at hand to decide for himself about the place that the Mathers, Increase and Cotton, ought to hold in history and to get many valuable sidelights on Bay state life during the period of transition from an ecclesiastical hierarchy to a somewhat turbulent town colony. Worthington C. Ford of the Massachusetts Historical Society during the first weeks of June has been giving a final reading to the proofs of the first volume, which covers the years 1681-1704. The second volume, comprising the rest of the journals, is in preparation. The editorial task has been one from which most literary workers, however infatigable, would shrink. Mr. Ford, besides collecting and applying many literary references from other works of the period, has already read every word of the diary seven times, in manuscript and proof. This perusal has included, of course, portions which the seeker after interesting nuggets would skip over as the merest dross.

Enemies established his reputation for immediate posterity, a hypocrite. He was, however, so Mr. Ford finds him, a good deal of a bore, thanks to his self-centeredness and lack of discrimination.

The manuscripts of the Mather diary which the Massachusetts Historical Society will publish have for a long time been divided between the society in Boston and the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester. Extensive as they are, they are not complete, the records of some years being entirely lost. As a whole they were more or less carefully edited by Mather himself, for they represent what he decided to leave concerning himself. A tireless writer, he put everything down as he went on and afterward revised much and destroyed more. Very many of Cotton Mather's books, of course, were published in his lifetime and not a few of these have been reprinted in whole or in part.

Early Thoughts Set Down

The diary about to be published began March 12, 1681, when Cotton Mather, a lad of 18, son of the Rev. Increase Mather, the leading Puritan divine of his day, and grandson of the Rev. John Cotton, equally famous and influential, was assistant pastor under his father at the North church. He had previously been graduated from Harvard College. He considered himself a sinful boy, as various passages of that period show, but what was regarded in his childhood as a transgression is indicated in a confession by his brother Nathaniel: "Of the manifold sins which then (in boyhood) I was guilty of, none so sticks upon me as that, being very young, I was whittling on the Sabbath-day; and for fear of being seen, I did it behind the door. A great reproach of God! a specimen of that atheism that I brought into the world with me!"

Cotton Mather himself suffered from a conscience that was perpetually awake to his own delinquencies. A characteristic bit of his introspection is this, from an entry of March 4, 1682: "Lord's Day. Hearing my father preach a Sermon, upon the Eighth Commandment, I considered, that I have in my study two or three small books, which I borrowed of my Schoolfellow, when we were at School together, and the Promise, to return them when he should call for them. He afterwards left off Learning, and went out of the Country, but I still have the Books: I resolve to lay out, however, ten times the value of them in good Books to give away; not knowing how else to have Peace in my own mind."

The full story of Cotton Mather's long

W. F. Clark, paymaster, relieved and assigned to fourth cavalry.

Brig.-Gen. A. L. Mills, return to proper station.

Navy Orders

Lieut. R. B. Coffey, detached duty the New Hampshire, to duty navy yard, Philadelphia.

Lieut. W. A. Smeal, detached duty the Delaware, to duty navy yard, Puget sound, Wash.

Lieut. R. A. Koch, detached duty command the Castine, to duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. (junior grade) L. W. Townsend, detached duty naval station, Portsmouth, N. H.

Ensign A. C. Wilhelm, to duty as executive officer of the Petrel.

Paymaster M. R. Goldsborough, detached duty naval stations, Culebra, P. R., and San Juan, P. R., to home and wait orders.

Naval Constructor W. J. Baxter, detached duty navy yard, New York, N. Y., to naval hospital, New York, N. Y.

Chief Boatswain A. O. Larsen, detached duty naval station, Culebra, P. R., to temporary duty the Hancock.

Chief Boatswain A. Madson, detached duty naval station, Culebra, P. R.; to temporary duty government property at San Juan, P. R.

Chief Machinist J. M. Ober, detached duty naval station, Culebra, P. R.; to temporary duty the Hancock.

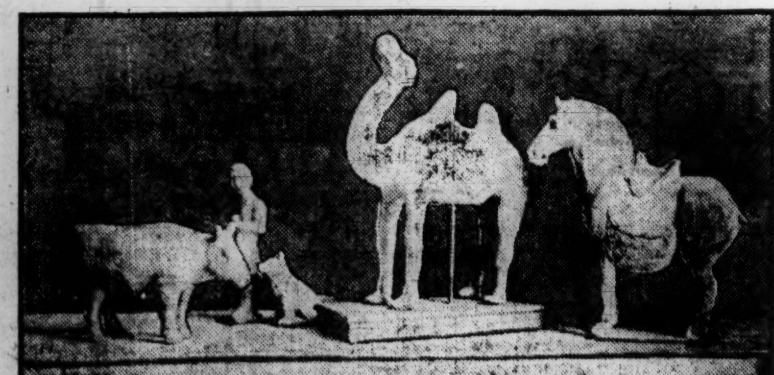
Pharmacist G. H. Klock, placed upon the retired list of officers of the navy from Aug. 16, 1911.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

BUDDHIST ART HAS GREEK SOURCE

Representative of Harvard and Boston Art Museum While Studying Japanese Sculpture in Korea Observes Administration of Country.

SPECIMENS OF EARLY CHINESE ART



Figures of the Han dynasty—the art from which the Japanese types developed.

ANGDON Warner, assistant curator of the Japanese department of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, expresses himself as pleased with the courtesy shown him by the Japanese during his eight months' visit in Korea as Shieden fellow of Harvard University.

"Officials and private individuals," he says, "both in museums and in temples, showed interest in my researches and gave me their help. The object of my journey was to investigate for the university the earliest period of Buddhist art in Japan; that is, the sculpture of the period, as nothing else is left. This led me to Korea, from where Buddhism was introduced into Japan carrying Korean artists in its train. My travels should have taken me to China, the mother of Korean art, to study the early Chinese art of North Wei, but time would not admit of it; so I had to depend on the use of photographs lent me by Japanese friends and on reports and verbal descriptions. Charles L. Freer of Detroit has kindly promised me the use of anything in his large collections for any further help I may need in making my report."

"Incidentally I was able to pick up some interesting specimens of Korean pottery for the museum and I shall be busied with its installation now that I have returned to the department."

"Since Japanese art has become fairly well known, everybody is much excited over the early art and its sources in Korea and in North Wei, China, and its connection with the west—Greece, Rome and Turkestan—and with the northern tribes."

"The pieces are not merely queer; these early things have rare beauty and compare favorably with the Greek. By the time the art of pottery reached Japan it had become crystallized in its Buddhist type and had lost much of its original beauty and the free spirit of the early works."

sidered the greatest peace victory of modern times in checking the eastward course of the plague in Manchuria. Last year when the Yalu was frozen and many persons intended to go home for New Year festivities, an army was encamped along the river banks with its campfires burning, bigger army than had been there in the war, and it won a greater peace victory than anything that has happened in this century.

"Since the day of the proclamation the Koreans have been washed and cleansed, though against their will. The only fault the most patriotic Korean can find with Japan is that she is there at all. Prince Ito's policy is one of commercial expansion and some talk has been made of the militarism shown in Korea under the military chief there, but with it they have saved the Koreans in spite of themselves."

"It took the Japanese a century to produce an art of their own along the same lines and their art was given a further impetus by a new wave of inspiration from China of the Tang dynasty.

"Of course the Japanese copied and copied well, just as we would copy from the Greek, seeing the great beauty in it. They saw the good in the Chinese art and adapted it to their own usage."

"They have shown their originality in their manner of copying, for it takes a very original man to make use of his copy."

Mr. Warner, when asked what sort of empire administration the Japanese maintained among the Koreans, said:

"I found that abuses unquestionably existed in Korea before annexation, but with the Japanese flag came order, law and respect of personal rights. The Japanese have put through what may be con-

HOUSES OF 20,000 B. C. FOUND

Carnegie Institute Expedition Into Eastern Turkestan Makes Discoveries.

LONDON—An expedition sent by the Carnegie Institute into Eastern Turkestan has made a valuable discovery of archaeological remains. The region known as Eastern Turkestan was the portion of the Asiatic continent from whence came many migrations which overran Europe in the early ages. An exploration made by a Russian officer some while ago revealed the fact that the kurgans were but the heaped-up remains of settlements which dated from 20,000 B. C. to a later period about 2000 B. C.

The bottom strata threw considerable light on the neolithic age. The inhabitants lived in huts made of sun-dried bricks and raised above the ground to avoid the great heat which emanated from the earth at night. Their chief occupation was hunting the horse, the long-horned ox, wild sheep, etc., the

domestic animal being apparently unknown at this period, though at a later date there are evidences that after wanderings eastward to what are now the Indian and Chinese empires, the long and short-horned sheep, the pig and the horse had been domesticated. At a higher stratum of the remains are found metals, copper and lead, also turquoise and lapis lazuli, which point to communication with regions where these stones were to be found. Though so far no traces of writing have been discovered, this part of Asia was the cradle of two of the most ancient systems of writing in the world, the cuneiform script of Babylonia, and the pictorial writing of China, and it is not impossible that when these researches are resumed some traces of them may be found.

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WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

THE selected editorial comments today deal with the business coming before the imperial conference which is holding sessions this month in England.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD—The British imperial conference has its uses. It is, in a sense, a grand council of the empire. The colonial premiers and ministers meet the "home" ministers and exchange notes and impressions. The speeches of the colonial statesmen at banquets and other gatherings are also useful, as they acquaint the mother country with the sentiments, aspirations and ideas of the "daughters," old and young. The colonial premiers have a fresh, breezy style which occasionally startles the more cautious British statesmen, but the latter get valuable information and are saved from blunders and false notions in dealing with imperial affairs. On the other hand, the colonial members of the conference carry away with them experiences and memories which intensify their loyalty and gratitude to Britain, and which make for closer bonds and a better understanding.

WESTMINSTER GAZETTE—The importance of the conference lies in the fact that it is for the first time laying the foundation of a common policy for the empire. To have such a policy thoroughly understood and accepted by the responsible men of the different states is a first guarantee of unity among the states of the empire. We shall not retain the complete confidence of the colonies unless we train our population to arms, as they are doing. If we do not follow the example of the colonies we shall forfeit the respect of the colonists.

LONDON STANDARD—The conference has not been allowed to touch the question of preference and has waved aside constitutional union, but is making real progress in the direction of imperial preference. It begins to grow clear that for the present it is on this line that we must seek for closer association of the states of the empire. We shall not remain the complete confidants of the colonies unless we train our population to arms, as they are doing. If we do not follow the example of the colonies we shall forfeit the respect of the colonists.

WESTMINSTER GAZETTE—To the advocates of the Chamberlain trade policy who are attending the present imperial conference the outlook for their cause does not at the moment appear encouraging. No matter though the conference decided unanimously for mutual preference within the empire, a resolution to that effect could not forward the adoption of that policy while the present British government is in office. Mr. Asquith and all the members of his cabinet are uncompromising in their opposition to proposals for any departure from free trade.

LONDON GLOBE—We confess to a feeling of considerable doubt as to any result being reached from the discussions of the conference on the all-red route. The British government cannot well repeat its disingenuous tactics and delay the thing by a new inquiry, and in that event is bound to take a decided stand against the whole project. Should this happen it will find itself in direct opposition to the governments of Canada, Australia and New Zealand, which consider the scheme not only practicable but of very great imperial importance.

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BOSTON NORMAL GRADUATING CLASS IN PLAYLET



Scene in tableau as representative of a students' reunion which is supposed to take place in 1915.

BOSTON NORMAL SCHOOL CLASS GIVES PLAYLET

The graduating class at the Boston Normal school exercises yesterday afternoon at the school hall gave the playlet written by Miss Marie L. Duval, who made the address of welcome. It was a representation of a reunion which the young people expect to have in June 1915, on the roof of the normal school. Part I represented "Our 1915 Revels," with preparations under way for the great celebration in commemoration of "Boston Evolved."

Part II, portrayed "What Alma Mater Hath wrought in Us." Alma Mater was represented by Miss Eva Rogerson, "Service" by Miss Minnie Kallen, and there were groups for "Learning," "Love," "Loyalty" and "Truth."

WELLESLEY COLLEGE ALUMNAE ASSEMBLE IN ANNUAL MEETING

WELLESLEY, Mass.—The thirty-first annual meeting of the Wellesley College Alumnae Association took place this morning in College hall chapel.

Reports of the executive board, the general secretary, treasurer and alumnae trustees and those of the special committees were presented. Mrs. Frances Seudder Williams '85 of Glastonbury, Conn., presided. An alumnae trustee and an alumnae editor of the magazine were elected. Luncheon followed in the College hall dining room, with the class of 1911 the guests of the alumnae.

The initial letters of the toasts prepared spelled the word "Wellesley." Mrs. Pauline Adeline Durant, wife of the founder of the college, responded to the toast "Wellesley Women"; President Pendleton '86 followed with "Essentials" as her toast. The others are: "Looking Ahead—Student Alumnae Building," Betsy Coe Baird '08 and Katherine P. Terry '11; "Locating a Vocation," Margaret C. Mills '01; "Evolution of the Modern Girl," Mary E. Hazeltine '91; "Sed Ministrare," after 30 years, Sarah W. Paul '81; and after one year, Caroline Vose '10; "Loyalty to Old and New," Cornelia P. Knabell '96; "Elimination of the Moral Imperative," Jessie G. Carter '06; "Youth of the Spirit," Olive Davis '86.

It is the custom of reunion classes to bring back gifts to the college, and the total this year is \$2037 from six classes, 1881 at their thirtieth reunion giving \$175 to the alumnae fund and \$50 to the student alumnae building; 1891 giving \$643 for the equipment of a room in the library in memory of Caroline F. Pierce, late librarian of the college, also \$175 to the student building fund and \$80 to the alumnae fund; 1906 donating \$700 to the general endowment fund and in particular to the Julie Irwin fund; 1901 presenting \$105 to the general endowment fund; 1908 giving \$100 each to the students building fund and general endowment fund, and 1910 giving \$800 to the students building.

CANADA BUYING REINDEER HERD

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Canadian government has arranged for the purchase of 50 Labrador reindeer from Dr. Grenfell, who is to be paid \$51 each for them. An experiment will be made in replacing dogs with reindeer for winter travel in the Canadian north.

The reindeer will be shipped to Quebec by boat in September, by train to Athabasca Landing, and thence by sows to Fort Smith, their destination.

NATIONAL MEET OF WEAVERS ENDS

The National Federation of Cloth Weavers closes its convention at 724 Washington street at noon today.

The forenoon reports were heard from committees on resolutions, grievances and laws. The question of the appointment of organizers was also discussed, and the place where the next convention will be held will be decided.

** RATIONAL GOLF **

By JASON ROGERS

The following from the Golf Illustrated on "Ladies' Golf; from a Man's Point of View," may be interesting to American readers:

It is not without a certain amount of trepidation that I set out to criticize the present-day ladies' golf, for there is no doubt that the lady golfer of today has reached a standard of excellence which admits of very little criticism. Her rapid advance on the links has taken place within the last few years, and it would appear that if commenced simultaneously with the introduction of the rubber-cored ball, an innovation which has undoubtedly made the game much easier.

This ball responds to a comparatively gentle blow, and in fact, after a certain point, the harder the hit the less in proportion is the distance gained. This is, of course, a great advantage to a lady, for her clean, well-timed shot does not finish very far behind the colossal swipe of an unrestrained young Hercules. Conversely, as the new ball has made driving much easier, it has made approaching and putting more difficult, for its resilient quality calls for extreme delicacy in the making of such shots. This is another appreciable advantage to a lady player, for no one would dare to question her superiority over a man as far as sensitive fingers and delicate touch are concerned.

The wooden club play of a lady is away rather than hit, and this, of course, means a loss of distance, for a certain amount of hit is essential to a good shot with an iron club. The push shot with this club is obviously beyond the powers of all except those who possess strong wrists and arms; there may be some lady golfers who play this shot—there are some veritable Amazons in their ranks—but they are few in number.

Just as the push shot with the cleek is beyond the capabilities of most lady players, so is the long iron shot. Very, very few ladies play an iron shot with a forearm push, and the little "id" of turf that a man sends flying after his ball is only conspicuous by its absence. I venture to say that the iron shot is the weakest point in a lady's game, as she is unable to play it in the best style, and through various methods may bring about good results, after all the best way is the only way.

There are some who will say that the weakest part of a lady's game is her inability to recover from a bad lie, but that is so often entirely a matter of brute force that it cannot well be considered as a part of one's game; ploughing through sand and gorse is hardly an exhibition of skill.

A mashie shot or half-iron shot as played by a lady is very a dainty stroke, for this is where her light wrist and sensitive fingers count for so much and both in result and execution she excels; if she is not the superior of a man in this department of the game, she is at least his equal.

For the same reason one would expect all ladies to be excellent putters, but as a matter of fact their work on the greens is distinctly disappointing; where they should be holing out miserable putts they are often missing holeable ones, and at a recent ladies' championship putting has been singled out as the worst feature of the play of several first-class players. It seems difficult to account for this, for there is absolutely no excuse for bad putting on the part of a lady, unless it be that she is hampered by her clothing. Much has been said about the rivalry of the two sexes in golf, but it is ridiculous to compare them. No doubt the best lady player is equal to a second-class man—and it must be remembered that "second class" includes five and six handicap players—but the best lady player has no chance against a first-class man, unless she is given the big handicap of six or nine strokes. Even though she holds her own on these terms, her play is not of the same standard as her opponent's, and is hardly to be compared with it.

A cleek shot made by a lady is never more than a drive with a cleek. The same deliberate swing as in the drive is in evidence, and the ball is swept

BOSTON MAN GETS STEEL COMBINE TO OPEN BOOKS

NEW YORK—Charles M. Cabot of No. 297 Marlborough street, Boston, and owner of 55 shares of United States Steel stock, forced the secretary of the United States Steel Corporation to open its books and allow him to copy the names and addresses of stockholders on Tuesday. He obtained a supreme court mandamus for this purpose over the protest of the steel company's attorneys.

Mr. Cabot informed the court that he asked leave of Richard Trimble, secretary, to see the books on May 15, and that he was refused permission. He explained that in a recent publication he noted an article in which the author purported to show the hard labor of the Steel Trust imposed upon its employees.

The Grayling and the Narwhal went south to a point off Boston light for battleship practise. The Grayling was submerged 100 feet, while the Narwhal passed directly over her within 18 feet, bell signals being exchanged.

CHRISTIAN SOCIALISTS LOSE.

VIENNA—In the second ballots in the elections for the Reichsrath, which were decided Tuesday, the Christian Socialists lost 15 more seats than. Prior to the elections Vienna was represented by 20 Christian Socialists, three German-Liberals and 10 Social Democrats. The relative position now is: Christian Socialist 4, German-Liberals 10, Social Democrats 19.

OHIO SENATOR AT LAKE CANOBIE.

WASHINGTON—Senator Pomerene of Ohio has accepted an invitation to address Massachusetts and New Hampshire Democrats at Lake Canobie, N.H., on Saturday. The regiment will attend the First Baptist church.

FOR WOMEN and the HOME

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

SAMPLE SHOE SHOP CO.
IN HEART OF SHOPPING DISTRICT
Only 2 Stores 496 WASHINGTON ST.
Cor. Bedford St. Take Elevator. Over Riker-Jaynes
and 7 TEMPLE PLACE
Up One Flight. Take Elevator. Opp. R. H. Stearns

This Week's Special
1000 Pairs Nobby Style \$2.50
PUMPS... Special at
Regular \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00 values

This lot includes all new, snappy Goodyear welt styles
Made of Tan Russia, Gun Metal Calf, Black
and Tan Velvet, Black Satin and Patent Colt skin.
Every pair of these shoes we sell makes a
customer

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

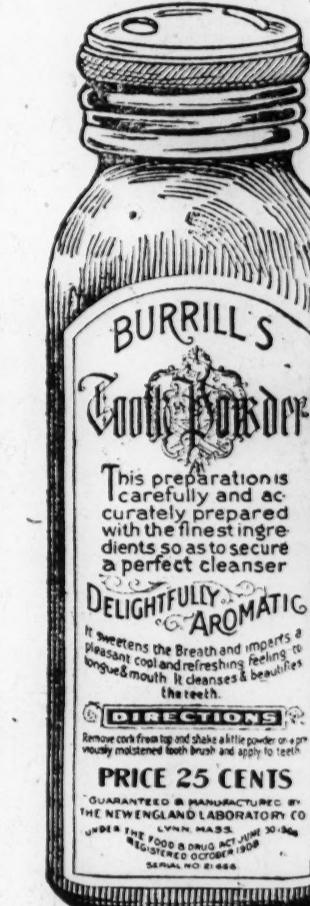
HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

ECONOMIC TOP
Made for GAS, OIL and GASOLINE stores.
With the Economic Top you have the top of
the coal or gas range applicated; every ounce of
heat confined and radiated under the entire top;
One or two burners doing the work that for
merely required two or four burners, with
less heating space is needed. Burners protected
from drafts. Heat concentrated where
needed: a cool kitchen.

THREE ECONOMIC CONVENI-
ENCE. Mail poster for dealers. Splendid
proposition for dealers and solicitors. One Top
free with every order of three to same address.
Licensed under Manufactured by
Gas Store Inc. CO. STOVE APPLIANCE CO.
308 So. Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.



EXACT SIZE.



Dustless Home Combination \$1.00

BB Dustless Floor Mop.....\$50
BB Dustless Dust Cloth.....\$50
BB Brie-Brac Duster.....\$50
BB Wonder Cloth.....\$50
For polishing silver.

B-B DUSTLESS SPECIALTIES are
the ONLY satisfactory solution of the
dust problem. They DUST
as a sponge absorbs water. The
chemical treatment with the secret ingre-
dient is FICLE UP AND HOLD every
particle of dust with which they come
in contact. The particles are retained
in the mop until washed out in warm
water.

If your dealer will not supply you,
send us and we will ship the goods
to you prepaid—you to use them 30
days, and if not perfectly satisfied your
money will be refunded.

ALL B-B DUSTLESS PRODUCTS
are manufactured under United States
Patent of May 2, 1911, granting us the
exclusive right to manufacture and
market these products. Dustless Mops is the
only process which precludes all possi-
bility of spontaneous combustion.

FOR SALE BY
JORDAN MARSH CO., D. R. EMERSON & CO., ASCOT & CO., Dock Square; WHITTIER WOODEN WARE CO., GOULD & CUTLER, 45 Sudbury St.; B. F. MACY, 410 Boylston St.
And Live Dealers Everywhere.

Milton Chemical Co.
Dept. C, 367 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

SOAP IN A TUBE

Toilet Cream Soap
A Toilet Necessity for Particular Per-
sons who quickly cleanse the skin,
removing all dirt, stains, grease, etc.
Non-caustic and delicate, leaving the
skin in naturally perfect condition.



LARGE TUBE, 25c, at your dealers
or by mail prepaid. Ask or send for it.

C. I. NESMITH CO., Reading, Mass.

Electric Toaster a Household Necessity



There are so
many electric
heating and cook-
ing devices, such
as RADIATORS,
RADIATORS,
PADS, FRY
PADS, etc., that
we should like
to tell you about
them.

SETH W. FULLER CO.
100 BEDFORD STREET.

SPECIAL LIGHTING FIXTURES We Make
special designs for each room, to harmonize
with decoration, for churches, resi-
dences, etc.

Metal Arts & Crafts Co.

617-631 JACKSON BOULEVARD,
CHICAGO, ILL.

IMPORTED \$1.00 RUG, 30x72

The greatest summer seller ever put on
the market—Send for particulars or call
and see the display—Don't hesitate. DUN-
DEE MFG. CO., 40 Chauncy St., Boston,
Mass. Agents wanted.

WATER and Electric Lighting Plants
No elevated tank to freeze or leak. Tank
in ground, 1000 gallons, 60 psi pressure.
Furnished with Hand Gasoline Pump. Ideal Fire Protection. Electric
Lighting Plants at prices within the reach
of all. Write for Catalogue 37.
LUM-MORE CO., 60, Market St., Boston.
New York Office, 37 Warren St.

STORAGE

MASS. STORAGE WAREHOUSE
2020 Washington St., Tel. Roxbury 31.

Separate rooms 75c up, pianos 75c up,
trunks 25c up monthly. Cold storage for
rugs, etc. Elevator takes team load to
room; guaranteed saving 33%. Teamsters
furnished at lowest rates; estimates free.

Refuse and Garbage Receiver

is so constructed as to fit
any unbroken
conditions about the home,
camp or farm. Clean,
neat, durable. Best ar-
rangements ever devised to keep
rubbish free from trash.
"Nine years in the market.
It pays to look us up." Sold Direct.

33 Farrar St., Lynn,
Mass.

JONES' SANITARY Bubbling Fountain

With Self Closing Push Button Valve
The Best Sanitary Drinking Fountain for Public
Buildings, Parks, Play-
grounds, etc.

Manufactured by
The M. D. JONES COMPANY
71-73 Portland Street,
Boston, Mass.

HOTPOINT

ELECTRIC IRONS annihilate the discon-
forts of ironing in summer and make ironing
day seem like a holiday. Try it. Your
agent will demonstrate it. There are
exclusive selling agents. Also for NUWAY
SECTION CLEANERS and residence FAN
MOTOR. Electric clothes dryers strictly
up-to-date and the best for its purpose on
the market, and either of all will save the
price in one wash week in June.

SWANSON'S OILS, 60, North St., Boston,
Tel. 6810 Main.

BEFORE LEAVING ON YOUR SUM-
MER VACATION be sure to lay in a sup-
ply of SWANSON'S OILS, jellying
goods and pickles. Just the right
size for auto tours, seaside cottage or
picnics. For sale by Henry Siegel & Co.,
Lynn; Lovell's Grocery, 185 Main
ave., Cambridge; Morgan's Grocery, 2267 Dor-
chester ave., Dorchester. Be sure to ask
for them if you do not see them. We will
sell them if you will supply you. A SHIELD
54 Walden St., North Cambridge, Mass.
Send for price list.

First insertion, 12
cents a line. Three
or more insertions,
10 cents a line per
insertion.

A multitude of care-
ful, attentive and well-
to-do home builders all
over the world are wait-
ing to cooperate loyally
with advertisers on this
page.

May we have you?

WOMEN

THE

WORLD'S

BEST

BUYERS

RATES

One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines.

AUCTIONS**AUCTIONS**

POINT OF PINES

Auction Sale

Ocean Boulevard Front Lots

TOMORROW and Every Day This Week

2.80 A.M., DAILY

Terms 10% Down, Balance Monthly

Take Revere Beach trains at Rowe's Wharf, Atlantic Ave., and get off at Point of Pines Station; 5 cent fare.

LANCASTER & MILLS

101 TREMONT STREET

REAL ESTATE

Fisher Hill

Brookline

Exclusion, accessibility, kind of neighbors and houses in this HIGH CLASS NEIGHBORHOOD make these large or small lots, restricted against anything but single houses, the BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE SUBURBAN DISTRICT.

They are 1 to 8 minutes from the Beaconfield Station, which is 6 minutes from the B. & A. Back Bay station and 5 minutes from the Beacon Street electrics at Deane Road. Terms of payment to suit the convenience of desirable neighbors. The present opportunity is one which it will be hard to equal in the future. J. D. HARDY, 10 High Street, Boston.

WEST ROXBURY

\$2100 buys single 6-room cottage house, with furnace heat, Boston water, 9340 ft. land; good character, keep pens. Small down. SHANN & EASTMAN, 1915 Centre st., West Roxbury.

SINGLE COTTAGE HOUSE of 7 rooms and bath, set tubs, h. and c. water, furnace heat, front and back porches, 44,414 ft. land, fine henhouses and yards, large shrubbery, trees, lawn, etc., near schools, churches, stores, parks. If bought this week, \$3350. SHANN & EASTMAN, 1915 Centre st., West Roxbury.

ROXBURY

7 Wabon St.—To let, 10-room house, open plumbing, hardwood floors, neighborhood first-class. Key next door, No. 9.

HELD TO LIABILITY FOR HERITAGE TAX

The full bench of the supreme court today held that Ann Rafferty, as administratrix of the estate of Alice Cumiskey of this city, was liable to a collateral inheritance tax of \$538 and interest upon the shares of the estate which went to the intestate's six nephews and nieces.

The administratrix had claimed that she was not liable for the inheritance tax because she paid the shares to the relatives under decree of distribution made by the Suffolk probate court in 1893 and 1894 and her final account as administratrix had been allowed by that court. But the supreme court holds that the probate decrees afford her no protection.

DECIDE ON \$500,000 FOR NEW CAPITOL

ALBANY, N. Y.—Among the ruins of the fire which destroyed the western end of the state capital last March the state trustees of public buildings journeyed yesterday in an official inspection of the wreck and of the work of improvement now in progress. The trustees are Governor Dix, Lieutenant Governor Conway and Speaker Frisbie of the Assembly.

As a result of their tour the trustees decided to recommend to the Legislature that \$500,000 be made available this year for the work of reconstruction of the building.

MILITIA CAMP OF INSTRUCTION

A camp of instruction for all the field, company and regimental and battalion staff officers of infantry and officers of the ordnance department assigned to infantry organizations of the state militia opens tomorrow at the camp ground of the second corps of cadets at Boxford.

The camp will continue till Tuesday. Brig.-Gen. Embury P. Clark, commanding the first brigade, will command the camp. It is expected that more than 300 officers of the infantry and staff organization will be present.

CAVE-IN AT CANTON, O.

CANTON, O.—Two men were killed and six injured when a gravel pit caved in early today. Several of the injured were rescued after having been buried for 10 minutes.

Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

TELEPHONE

Your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

AUCTIONS**AUCTIONS****APARTMENTS TO LET****APARTMENTS TO LET**

J. W. COOK & SON CO.

Practical Movers of Piano-Fortes and Furniture
Piano-Fortes and Furniture Packed in the Best Manner for Transportation
and Moved In and Out of the City.
OFFICE, 2½ PARK SQ., BOSTON

Telephone 1738 Oxford

SUMMER PROPERTY**SUMMER COTTAGE**

TOLET—1100 AT ASH POINT, MAINE
5 miles from Rockwood Station, 7 p.m.
modern house, large fireplace, wide porch,
bathroom with running water; seashore and
country; good fishing and boating; stable
with house. Apply to ERNST W.
LAKE, 144 Mass. Ave., Cambridge. Tel.
phone 462-462.

COTUIT, CAPE COD.
A cottage of two rooms and bath, situated
on shore overlooking harbor and Vine-
yard sound; fine bathing beach and boat-
house; also a cottage, 10 rooms and bath,
situated in oak grove five minutes' walk
to shore; stable on each place for auto
and horse. WM. B. CRONBY, Cotuit, Mass.

\$375 FOR THE SEASON BUTTON-
WOODS, R. I.—Cottage of seven rooms
including electric lights, hot and cold
water, also fine well water; broad plazas;
1 minute from beach. For particulars apply
to STATION AGENT, Buttonwoods, or W. D.
ROCKWOOD, 11 Avon st., Cambridge, Mass.

A FEW CHEAP PRICED FURNISHED
OFFICES—DRAFTS—RENT—\$100 per month
\$200, \$300, \$400, \$500 and \$600, all within 3
minutes' walk of a lovely bathing beach
and fine boat harbor; one cottage at \$100
per month or \$150 for the season. Inquiry
of S. N. HANDY, Cotuit Highlands.

STATE, GRAVEL and Metal Roofing.
Gutters, Conduits and Skylights.
Special attention given to repairs of
all kinds of roofing.

DEALER IN ROOFING MATERIALS
OFFICE 20 East Street, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE, WEST SOMERVILLE,
STATE, GRAVEL and Metal Roofing.
Gutters, Conduits and Skylights.
Special attention given to repairs of
all kinds of roofing.

DEER ISLE, MAINE
TO RENT—7-room cottage, furnished
completely, with bath, hot and cold
water, gas range, electric lights, etc.; rent
\$400, \$500, \$600 and \$700, all within 3
minutes' walk of a lovely bathing beach
and fine boat harbor; one cottage at \$100
per month or \$150 for the season. Inquiry
of S. N. HANDY, Deer Isle Highlands.

TO LET—New Middlesex Farm, for the
summer, a furnished house, eight rooms
all improvements, good pizza; convenient
to steam and electric cars; price reasonable.
MRS. P. T. B. WARD, 135 Forest st.,
Melford, Mass.

CASCO BAY NO. HARRISWELL, ME.—
Large cottages for summer, all comfortable
show attractive privileges, private bath
houses and beach, 12 rooms, fully fur-
nished. MRS. H. A. BATCHELDER, Mel-
rose Highlands, Mass.

MANOMIT BLUFFS,
WINTHROP
FOR SALE—Houses of from 6 to 12
rooms, all modern conveniences, up to \$20,000.
TO RENT—Furnished houses for the
LAND—For sale; building lots 2700
ft., 25,000 square feet, cost \$1000 per foot.
FLOYD & TUCKER
34 School Street, Boston.

GROTON, MASS.
ESTATE OF FRANCES MARION
BOUTWELL—Modern house of 12 rooms
and bath, large pizza, hardwood finish,
hot and cold water, gas range, electric
heat; beautifully situated on high ground;
nearly 1 acre of land. Apply to GEO. H.
ABBOTT & CO., 209 Washington st., Boston.

FURNISHED 8-room cottage overlooking
Lake Nagog; running water, garage,
stable, 200 ft. from lake. Address G.
POINTER, 58 Cooley, Concord Junction,
Mass.

LAKE GEORGE—Furnished house, "Gray
Nook" among the pines; pizzas; telephone;
boat, RANDOLPH, 3 Washington sq., N. Y.

LAKE RIPLEY COTTAGES for rent, furnished
for the season; near Cedar Lodge
hotel. MRS. J. O. LEE, Cambridge, Wis.

FARMS
Circular free—a postal brings
it. Dept. 76, P. O. LELAND,
31 Milk st., Boston.

BOARD RESUMES
MOORS HEARING

NEW YORK—The controversy which
arose between the city authorities and the
Commander-in-Chief of the New York
Army, Miss Booth, will arrive in Boston
on Saturday, June 25, and will be ac-
companied by Colonel William Pearl,
chief secretary for Salvation Army work
in the United States, Lieut.-Col. Alex
Damon, field secretary, and Maj. R. Griff-
fith, private secretary.

Colonel and Mrs. Gifford, in charge of
the New England forces, have arranged
with Miss Booth for the dedication services
of the Salvation Army's fresh air
camp at Canton, Mass., which will be
used during the hot days of the summer
for the relief of poor mothers and chil-
dren. Parties of mothers and children
will be taken out to the camp to have
10 days of rest. The visitors of the re-
lief department of the Salvation Army
are now busy gathering names of those
who will be sent to the camp.

Miss Booth will speak at People's tem-
ple Sunday night.

SUBWAY PLAN
FOR NEW YORK

NEW YORK—The board of estimates
unanimously adopted today the report of
the McAneny subway committee which
divides the new subway territory in
the greater city between the Interbor-
ough Rapid Transit Company and the
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

First, however, the board adopted
amendments giving the city the right to
take over the lines of the present sub-
way at any time after 35 years from
the date of the beginning of operations
of the new lines.

The companies have not yet signified
they will accept the city's offer. They
are publicly opposed to the plan.

SAUNDERS-PARKS
BILL IS REPORTED

In the House this morning Mr. Saun-
ders of Clinton reported for the com-
mittee on judiciary a bill providing for
the compensation of workmen. The
bill reported is the so-called Saunders-
Parks bill reported from the special com-
mittee on workmen's compensation, with
a few minor changes. The bill was
referred to ways and means.

HOISIERY CORPORATION FORMED,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Alexander Mc-
Callum, George B. McCallum and John
W. Alpine, all of Northampton, Mass.,
have taken out a charter in this state
under the name of the Deluxe Hosiery
Company with a capital stock of \$300,-
000. The charter was issued Tuesday by
the secretary of state.

U. S. S. SALEM IN DRYDOCK.

The scow cruiser Salem, which ar-
rived at the Charlestown navy yard on
Tuesday from Galveston, Tex., has been
placed in drydock for minor repairs. The
ship will leave the yard in time to join

the fleet off Cape Cod July 1.

REAL ESTATE—COLORADO

640 Acres Rich, Level, Irrigated Land
near Fort Morgan, Colo. Will trade
for town property or stock of goods. C. T.
AHLSTRAND, Greeley, Colo.

REAL ESTATE—MORTGAGES

BENJAMIN P. SANDS,
1051 OLD SOUTH BUILDING,
his money to loan on real estate at 5%.

REAL ESTATE—CHICAGO

ONE OF THE FINEST HOMES IN
CHICAGO—Best residence district. We can
get this place at a great bargain and make
very easy terms. J. GRAFTON PARKER
& CO., 100 Washington st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE—ILLINOIS

INSURANCE of every description effec-
tive. Correspondence invited. A. J. LATTA,
109 George st., Glasgow, Scotland.

ROOMS

ARLINGTON—Rooms with kitchenette
or kitchen privileges; private house; modern
furniture; all conveniences. Tel. 339-1 Arlington.
Advt. T. 505, Monitor Office.

BACK BAY—177 St. Botolph st.—Several
pleasant rooms occupied by students dur-
ing winter; summer rates; tourists accom-
modated. Tel. B. B. 5089-J.

BACON HILL, 106 Mt. Vernon st., suite 2—
Single and adjoining rooms; all conven-
iences; excellent.

BEACON HILL, 66 Mt. Vernon st., 2d
floor—2 large sunlit rooms; home cooking;
summer rates; tourists accommodated.

BERKELEY ST., 249, near Copley Sq.—
Furnished room; all with conveniences; with or
without board. MRS. J. A. ROBINSON.

BROOKLINE, 62 Cypress st.—Furnished
rooms; convenient to cars; splendid board
next house; tourists accommodated. Tel. 3857 Bklyn.

CUMBERLAND ST., 18—Two large, cool
rooms, near Tremont Street; just in;
conveniences; rates for sum'r and tourists.

115 GAINSBORO ST.

TWO nice front rooms on suite or single;
conveniences; for tourists; summer prices.
Inquire HOLBROOK, 108 Gainsboro st.

HAVILAND ST., 11, suite 3—Furnished
rooms; home cooking. Telephone 2006 L.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 101, suite 2—Two
upper rooms, large sunlit; central connecting
room; piano, tele.; also front room.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 101, suite 2—
Rooms; continuous hot water; telephone
service; tour, accommodated. MACDONALD.

LARGE cool room, top floor; reasonable;
breakfast if desired. MRS. FRANK

GOOCH, 115 Mass. ave., Suite 7.

NEWBURY ST., No. 93.
Rooms; every modern convenience; pri-
vate family; gentlemen preferred.

NEWBURY ST., 34—Large, airy rooms,
with all conveniences; at very low summer
rates; tourists accommodated. Tel. B. B. 2836.

NEWBURY ST., 239—One large and one
small room on bathroom floor; telephone
service.

NEWBURY ST., 236—Single rooms or
suite; private bath; newly furnished; sum-
mer rates; breakfast if desired.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, ALL CONV.
TOURISTS ACCOMMODATED. Tel. B. B. 2836.

NEWBURY ST., 239—One large and one
small room on bathroom floor; telephone
service.

NEWBURY ST., 236—Single rooms or
suite; private bath; newly furnished; sum-
mer rates; breakfast if desired.

TO SUBLLET—Large front rooms for the
summer; terms reasonable. Apply at 2
Washington hall, Trinity court.

TOURISTS coming to Boston will find
pleasant accommodations with MRS. E.
W. FROST, 309 Huntington ave., Boston.

WEST END AVE., 45—Large, airy rooms;
suites; breakfast if desired.

WINTHROP

THORNTON PARK, 68—Furnished bed-
rooms for single gentleman; private house;
rent reasonable.

TO SUBLLET—Large front rooms for the
summer; terms reasonable. Apply at 2
Washington hall, Trinity court.

TOURISTS coming to Boston will find
pleasant accommodations with MRS. E.
W. FROST, 309 Huntington ave., Boston.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

DRESSESMAKER desires employment; best references. Tel. B. B. 5092-M. MISS ELIOTT, 200 Dartmouth st., Boston. 26

French TEACHER desires position as instructor in French or on Boston. MRS. EVA CHARLES LARUAUT, 95 St. Botolph st., Boston. 29

GENERAL WORK—Capable woman would like employment to clean offices mornings or evenings or other light employment. MRS. MARY E. WOOD, 26 Chestnut st., Roxbury, Mass. 26

GENERAL WORK AND OFFICE CLEANING wanted. MRS. FANNY SMITH, 80 Conant st., Roxbury, Mass. 26

GENERAL WORK wanted by girl, some experience. Apply to MISS McKEECHAN, EMP. OFFICE, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston. 23

GENERAL WORK wanted by experienced woman with child 1 year old; good references. THIRY SKAHILL, 36 No. Belmont st., Watertown, Mass. 27

STENOGRAPHER OR SECRETARY, 816 Washington, age 21, single, good refs., \$12 week, mention 5375. STATE FREE OFFICE (apply free to all). Kneeland st., Boston; telephone Oxford 2960. 29

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER, in Roxbury, age 19, single, \$6-8, good refs., mention 5374. STATE FREE OFFICE (apply free to all). Kneeland st., Boston; telephone Oxford 2960. 29

STENOGRAPHER, inexperienced, 3 years high school training; desires position; will work for summer vacation in order to gain experience. MARION MACMILLAN, 123 Bird st., Dorchester, Mass. 26

STENOGRAPHER—Inexperienced, 3 years high school training; desires position; will work for summer vacation in order to gain experience. PAULINE M. CHILDS, 4 Jerome st., Dorchester, Mass. 26

TEACHER desires employment as companion or tutor during summer vacation; good references. IRENE J. ELLIC, Lancaster, 13 Boylston st., Room 300. 23

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle aged American Protestant, first class housekeeper, attendant, companion or caretaker, best references. MARY A. M. IRVING, suite 1, 123 St. Roppeh st., Boston. 26

HOUSEKEEPER OR CARETAKER would like position in Boston to take charge of lodging house; reliable and experienced. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston. 23

HOUSEKEEPER OR CARETAKER would like position in Boston; experienced and efficient. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 126 Boylston st., Room 23, Cambridge, Mass. 23

HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION wanted by recent American woman in family of not more than three; good references. Miss S. M. CLINCH, 31 Marshall st., Somerville, Mass. 20

HOUSEKEEPER, capable woman, desires position as housekeeper; best of references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 70 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. 26

HOUSEKEEPER (Protestant) wishes position July 1, not over 2 months; wages \$10 week; MRS. L. J. LEWIS, C. T. Trafton, 6 Grant st., Dorchester, Mass. 24

HOUSEKEEPER, experienced, would like position in hotel or family as companion to young, intelligent, references; or count. MARY A. WATKINS, 72 Rutland st., Boston. 26

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HOUSEKEEPER—Protestant middle-aged woman, neat, trustworthy, experienced cook, desires position as housekeeper; willing to go home nights. MRS. CORA B. HUSSEY, 16 Hillside st., Dorchester, Mass. 26

LAUNDRESS—Woman desires position, restaurant, etc. LIZZIE P. LEONARD, 80 Conant st., Roxbury, Mass. 21

LAUNDRESS—Desired employment at home. Phone B. B. 257-L. MRS. LILIAN ROBERTS, 49 Norway st., suite 3, Boston. 24

LAUNDRESS—Desires employment at home. A. B. PAYTON, 34 Hubbard ave., N. Cambridge, Mass. 20

LAUNDRESS—Desires employment at home. A. B. PAYTON, 34 Hubbard ave., N. Cambridge, Mass. 20

ASSISTANT—Young woman who understands lunch room business; must furnish best references. Address: JOHN HYAMHOOD, 457 Montague st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 21

LAUNDRESS (colored), wishes laundering to suit. MRS. T. ALLSTON, 28 Lopez st., Cambridge, Mass. 27

LAUNDRESS—Southern colored woman, desires employment at home or out. MRS. E. H. McROBBIN, 51 Kendal st., Roxbury, Mass. Suite 2, Boston. 23

LAUNDRESS—Exp. colored laundress wishes position either in private family or hotel; New York or Rhode Island pref.; best references. MARY L. WIGGS, 30 Northfield st., Roxbury, Mass. 27

HOTEL CLERK—Wanted, steady, reliable, willing man from 40 to 50 years of age for night clerk of HOTEL Le BOY, Mansontown, Pa. 24

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

ATTENDANT wanted, 40 years old, nonsmoker, to travel with middle-aged gentlewoman. MRS. H. MITCHELL, 420 Madison st., Philadelphia. 23

ATTENDANT wanted, and one man for repairing work, at once. W. COOPER, Butler, Pa. 23

GARDENER—Colored, small place; 23 years from New York city; house, low wage, \$30 month; and house. Address: E. B. LENT, Freeport, N. Y. 22

GLASS BLOWER, experienced in high pressure, wants work; wants steady position for the right man. PRECISION THERMOMETER & INSTRUMENT CO., 1027 Ridge ave., Philadelphia. 24

JANITOR wanted for small church. W. H. MCGOWAN, 108 P. O. Bldg., M. Vernon, N. Y. 23

DRIVER—WANTED, steady, reliable, willing man from 40 to 50 years of age for night clerk of HOTEL Le BOY, Mansontown, Pa. 24

LAUNDRESS—Woman desires position, restaurant, etc. LIZZIE P. LEONARD, 80 Conant st., Roxbury, Mass. 21

LAUNDRESS—Desired employment at home. A. B. PAYTON, 34 Hubbard ave., N. Cambridge, Mass. 20

ASSISTANT—Young man (21) capable, references, desire position on farm or in town; work of any kind. MARION HOROURTZ, 14 W. 112th st., New York 22

BELLHOP, experienced, would like position in small hotel; references. PERCY B. PAGE, 15 Thine st., Troy, N. Y. 24

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, experienced, capable of taking charge of office 4 years past; present position, desire position for personal reasons, also furnish reference from employer. CHARLES L. INCE, 102 Linden ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. 26

CHAUFFEUR wants position, experience driving gasoline, electric car; several years' shop and road experience; careful driver; best references; New York license. WALTER E. JENNINGS, Old South rd. and Franklin Ave., Aqueduct, Queens Borough, New York. 26

CHEMIST, expert in the manufacture of food products, flavoring extracts, perfume, syrups, etc. desires position as chemist; wants to work with reliable manufacturer; these products. HOWARD CLARK, 158 Garside st., Newark, N. J. 22

COLLEGE SENIOR desires summer position tutoring and athletic training preferred. References. JOHN L. LOEBER, 125 North Harvard st., Allston, Mass. 20

MAID—Young woman desires morning work in house of apartments. MARY S. GLOVER, 30 Windsor st., Roxbury, Mass. 20

MAID—Protestant woman desires employment in Boston; good references. MRS. THOMAS' EMP. BUREAU, 23 Sawyer st., Boston. 21

MAID (colored) desires position to do second work. MRS. M. L. THOMAS' EMP. BUREAU, 23 Sawyer st., Boston. 21

MAID (colored) desires position as general worker. MRS. M. L. THOMAS' EMP. BUREAU, 23 Sawyer st., Boston. 21

MAID (green) wants position; willing to learn. MRS. M. L. THOMAS' EMP. BUREAU, 23 Sawyer st., Boston. Tel. Rox. 1965-J. 21

MAID (colored) would like chamber of commerce or club; reliable; highest reference. EVANGELINE HILTON, 38 Buckingham st., Boston. 21

MAID—American Protestant woman desires light housework in small family; good references. LILLIAN ESTES, 4 Morley st., Boston. 26

MAID—Colored girl desires to assist in kitchen work by the week; or general work by the day. GERTRUDE JOHNSON, 105 Portland st., Cambridge, Mass. 26

NURSERY MAID would like care of one to two young children, good references. MRS. DOUGLAS, 29 Wellington st., Boston. 20

MAID—Protestant woman, capable young woman (Protestant) wishes position in her family and quiet; good references. MRS. BESSIE BRIDGES, 20 Ash st., Boston. 20

MAID—Nursery maid (Protestant); also good child; desire position; references. DEADERICK, 161 BURLAW, 272 Duxbury st., Boston. 21

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OFFICE WORK—Girl (18), with some experience in bookkeeping and auditing, can type, act as stenographer, etc. JOSEPHINE C. HANSEN, 255 Commercial st., East Braintree, Mass. 23

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POWER MACHINE OPERATOR—Lives in Milton, age 16, single, good references. EMP. OFFICE, 330 (desires position; New York preferred; long experience in grocery business, but will work at anything. ALVIN MILLER, 1709 Forest ave., New York. 21

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

PROOFREADER, 8 years' experience in general newspaper work, desires position; excellent credentials. CAROLINE THEODORIO, care of Weston, 37 Cranberry st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 22

SALESWOMAN—Refined, simple woman, desires position as saleswoman, MRS. LUCY HOLYOKE, Box 880, Bridgewater, Mass. 21

SEAMSTRESS, experienced, references, desire position; will act as attendant or seamstress. MARY E. WOOD, 120 Marlboro st., Roxbury, Mass. 21

SEAMSTRESS—Experienced, good cost, desire position in the country. A. THOMAS, 211 East 20th st., New York. 21

SEAMSTRESS—Experienced, good cost, desire position anywhere; can sell and canvas. SAMUEL RATNEY, 51 East 112th st., New York. 21

SECRETARY—Young, visiting Greek teacher, who has studied and taught in Athens for many years, desires position; references. C. H. PHILIPPOU, care of Weston, 37 Cranberry st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 22

STENOGRAPHER—Refined, simple woman, desires position in the country. A. THOMAS, 211 East 20th st., New York. 21

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER, 19, single, good refs., \$12 week, mention 5375. STATE FREE OFFICE (apply free to all). Kneeland st., Boston; telephone Oxford 2960. 29

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STENOGRAPHER—Inexperienced, 3

Market Reports

Produce

Shipping

AWAIT START ON LIGHTWEIGHTS IN WOOLEN GOODS MARKET

Wool Demand Depends Largely on the Effect That the Passage of Bill in the National House May Have on Orders for Mill Products.

Preparations for the opening shortly of lightweight fabrics for the season of 1912, and for the booking of the bulk of supplementary re-orders on fall goods, customary at this period of the year, are factors in the wool trade outlook that have to be taken into account in calculations made for the disposition of supplies during the approaching last half of the calendar year. How far these will continue to be affected by tariff uncertainty is the problem of the moment.

It is the general opinion among wool merchants that the goods output will remain somewhere near last season's level of prices. The tendency of values in primary wool markets in recent weeks has been steadily upward, so the manufacturers consider that there is little prospect now of reaction this year and reckon that their raw material is likely to be obtained on a basis allowing of little deviation from previous quotations. There is still considerable expectation of a renewed wool-buying movement in the near future, even if it is not on a broad scale.

There are indications also that more will be bought for American account of the Australian wools to be offered at the July sales in London than has been taken at previous series of the year. The sales begin July 3, with about 130,000 bales available. It was said at the close of the May sales that considerable of the 40,000 bales carried over from the series was suited to American requirements and would be likely to come on the market in July, regardless of the tariff issue, which even in the face of Tuesday's action by the House is not taken as by any means a settled factor to be reckoned with as yet.

Boston has imported comparatively little wool this year to date. Total receipts, domestic and foreign, in the market slightly exceed 100,000,000 pounds for the first half of 1911, as they did for the first half of 1910—with this difference, that last season the foreign arrivals were more than 60 per cent of the total for the six months, while this year for the corresponding period the domestic arrivals constitute upward of 60 per cent.

While the wool merchants may be said to be discounting the future by taking new clips in the West with a fair degree of assurance, the manufacturers have not as yet followed their lead with any noticeable degree of confidence. Orders they must have in hand or in view, else they will not buy much surplus raw material. There is scarcely any disposition, even among the leading mills, to freely anticipate their needs, and supplies thus far have seemed much more likely to accumulate with dealers and growers than at the storehouses of the manufacturing plants.

Nevertheless the buyers who are operating for Boston concerns at primary points throughout the Northwest appear to gain in courage and are absorbing current offerings to such an extent that many sections are cleaning up their yield much earlier this year than last, yet the purchasing cannot be characterized as a scramble for the new clips, most of the negotiations having been conducted quite conservatively, considering the amount of competition that exists. It is estimated that about 75,000,000 pounds have been taken by Boston houses.

As shearing progresses it becomes more evident that the total take-off for the season will be less than it was last year, but the quality as a rule is better. Dealers feel justified, therefore, to some extent in paying more for the new wools than they intended to when the season first opened. Not a few of the growers are profiting from this fact, as well as from pursuing a waiting policy before disposing of their product. There is a point, however, beyond which the producers are unwilling to hold out. They are ready to sell this year rather than store their clips, as a rule, and this factor in the situation rather surprised the wool merchants, for they had expected the storage movement to expand rather than diminish, for a while at least.

Primary market quotations are around 18½@19¢ for best Montauk clips, with clothing wools from that state close to 16@17¢. In Idaho the Soda Springs

TODAY'S PRODUCE MARKET

Prices figured on a wholesale basis.

Arrivals.

Str Franconia, from Liverpool.
Str Ontario, from Norfolk, with 351
bbls potatoes, 1260 watermelons, 1429
crates beans, 15 bags peanuts, 249 crates
cabbage, 8 crates beets.

Str Quantico, from Philadelphia, with
25 bags coconuts.

Str Bohemian, from Liverpool, brought
3740 bags onions.

Str Nantucket, from Norfolk, due here
tomorrow, has 80 crates cabbage, 600
bbls potatoes, 300 bskts beans, 200 bags
peanuts.

Str City of Memphis, due here Friday,
June 23, has 29 bbls pears, 1 bx grape
fruit, 402 crates squash.

Boston Prices.

Flour—To ship from the mills, stand-
ard spring wheat patents \$8.25@5.70,

clears \$4.20@4.60, straights \$4.10@4.50, clears
3.85@4.15. Kansas hard wheat patent
in jute \$4.40@5; rye flour \$4.75@5.50,
graham \$3.60@4.35.

Corn—Carlots, on spot, No. 2 yellow
67½¢, steamer yellow 67¢, No. 3 yellow
66½¢; to ship from the West, all rail, No.
2 yellow 65½¢@66¢; No. 3 yellow 64½¢@
65¢; lake and rail shipments 1c less.

Oats—Carlots, on spot, No. 1 clipped
white 49¢, No. 2 48¢, No. 3 47½¢, to
clipped white, 47@48¢, 38@40 lbs
48@48½¢, 40 to 42 lbs 49@49½¢, rejected
white 46@47¢.

Cornmeal and oatmeal—Feeding corn-
meal \$1.25@1.28, 100-lb bag, granulated
\$3.25@3.40 bbl, bolted \$3.15@3.30; oat-
meal, rolled \$4.90@5.25 bbl, cut and
ground \$5.40@5.70.

Milkfeed—To ship from the mills, bran,
straw \$24.25@24.75, winter \$24.25@
24.75, middlings \$25.75@27.50, mixed
feed \$26@28, red rag \$28.50@29, cotton-
seed meal \$30@30.50, linseed meal \$34.50
@35, gluten feed \$25.35, hominy feed
\$25.90, stock feed \$25.50.

Hay and straw—Hay, western, No. 1
\$26@27; No. 2 \$20.50@21.50, No. 3 \$16@
17, straw, rye \$14.50@15.50, oat, \$9.

Butter—Northern creamery, 24½@
25¢; western creamery, 24½@25¢.

Eggs—fancy nearby henries, 23@24¢;
eastern, best, 19@20¢; western best 17¢.

Cheese—New York twins, 11@11½¢;

Beefs—Pea, choice, per lb., \$2.20;

medium choice hand picked, \$2.15; Cali-
fornia small white, \$2.00@2.25; yellow
eyes, best, \$2@2.10; red kidneys, choice,
\$3.85@4.

Poultry—Choice northern and east-
ern fowl, 17@18¢; western choice, 12@
14¢; western turkeys, choice, 20@22¢;

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Poultry—Choice northern and east-
ern fowl, 17@18¢; western choice, 12@
14¢; western turkeys, choice, 20@22¢;

Cheese—New York twins, extra, 11½@12¢; Vermont twins, 11@11½¢.

Beans—Pea, choice, per lb., \$2.20;

medium choice hand picked, \$2.15; Cali-
fornia small white, \$2.00@2.25; yellow
eyes, best, \$2@2.10; red kidneys, choice,
\$3.85@4.

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

"LABOR EXCHANGES" FOR EMPIRE ARE NOT LIKED BY DELEGATES

Canada and Australia Do Not Favor Plans of Board of Trade Head and General Botha Sees Difficulties.

SUITS NEW ZEALAND

Uniform Copyright Laws and Patents in Dominion and in Britain Are Urged on Conference and Indorsed.

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor.)
LONDON.—The fourteenth annual conference opened in Manchester of the National Head Teachers' Association.

The president, H. E. Storey, complained that the teaching profession had been degraded by the education department, and the time had come when its control should be placed in the hands of experts having the true interests of the profession and of teaching at heart. The training of the teacher was too important a factor in the nation's welfare to be left in the hands of a movable and phable political committee, he said.

A resolution submitted by the London representative was carried to the effect that no exemption should be allowed from school attendance until the age of 14 has been reached; that there shall be compulsory attendance at continuation schools from the age of 14 to 17; that a well-devised scheme of physical culture for young people should form part of the curriculum of every continuation school; that it be the statutory duty of every local education authority to make suitable provision for the carrying on of such continuation schools in its area as may be necessary; that the government provide suitable grants for this purpose, and that it should be the statutory duty of employers of young persons under 17 to enable them to attend continuation classes at such hours as may be required by the act.

He considered that if employers would notify their wants to their governments who in turn would communicate with their representatives in London, the latter notifying the central office of the labor exchanges, a system of cooperation would thus be formed which would have better results than the existing mode of dealing with the subject.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not support the proposal and Mr. Batchelor pointed out, among other things, that it would be quite six months before the men required should arrive in Australia, by which time the need of the market would have changed.

Sir Joseph Ward, premier of New Zealand, thought the matter was well worth considering. He said that in New Zealand there were only two classes of emigrants who were assisted by the government, and these were laborers and domestic servants. Other classes were welcome, but they did not receive official assistance.

General Botha gave an interesting description of the conditions of labor in South Africa, pointing out that their need was for trained agriculturists and not for untrained labor.

The resolution having been finally withdrawn, a further resolution was moved by Mr. Buxton by which the commercial arbitration awards given in one part of the empire should be enforced in another. This matter being of a complicated legal nature, it was referred to a committee.

Sir Joseph Ward then moved that "it is in the best interests of the empire that there should be more uniformity throughout its centers and dependencies in the law of copyright, patents, trade marks, and companies." Dr. Findlay spoke in favor of this resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Buxton and carried. The conference then adjourned.

VOLUNTEERS MAY BE EXAMINED ON PANAMA Isthmus

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor.)
LONDON.—The imperial conference sitting at the foreign office met for the purpose of discussing the questions relative to the declaration of London. Mr. Fisher on behalf of the commonwealth of Australia moved:

"That it is regretted that the dominions were not consulted prior to the acceptance by the British delegates of the terms of the declaration of London; that it is not desirable that Great Britain should adopt the inclusion in article 24 of food stuffs in view of the fact that so large a part of the trade of the empire is in those articles; that it is not desirable that Great Britain should adopt the provisions of articles 48 to 54 permitting the destruction of neutral vessels."

Mr. Fisher Explains

Speaking to the resolution Mr. Fisher said that in the commonwealth they were much in favor of international courts, associations, or conferences, or any kind of body that would help to settle disputes between self-governing communities, and anything the mother country might do to bring about the establishment of such courts would receive their hearty cooperation.

Continuing the premier pointed out that the policy so far pursued by the mother country of entering into treaties or conventions without consulting the dominions was a weak point in the position of the dominions. As a family of nations he thought the time had come when they should be informed and if need be consulted, before arrangements were entered into with other countries by which their interests were affected. They did not desire at all to restrict the powers of the mother country; they merely wished to be taken whenever possible, fully into her confidence. The declaration of London afforded a most suitable opportunity of illustrating his argument in

HEAD-TEACHER ASKS FOR CONTROL TO BE VESTED IN EXPERTS

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A resolution submitted by the London representative was carried to the effect that no exemption should be allowed from school attendance until the age of 14 has been reached; that there shall be compulsory attendance at continuation schools from the age of 14 to 17; that a well-devised scheme of physical culture for young people should form part of the curriculum of every continuation school; that it be the statutory duty of every local education authority to make suitable provision for the carrying on of such continuation schools in its area as may be necessary; that the government provide suitable grants for this purpose, and that it should be the statutory duty of employers of young persons under 17 to enable them to attend continuation classes at such hours as may be required by the act.

DAMAGES ASKED FROM ALBERTA

(Special to the Monitor.)
EDMONTON, Alta.—Claims for damages amounting to \$3,500,000 have been filed with the executive council by the Alberta & Great Waterways railway project against the provincial government.

One of the claims is for \$2,500,000 made by the railway and construction companies. The Royal Bank of Canada put in a claim for \$398,000.

The Empire Supply Company asks \$121,796.65 for ties, timber logs and loss of profits. Campbell & Brown have an item of \$3340 for goods, building roads and breach of contract.

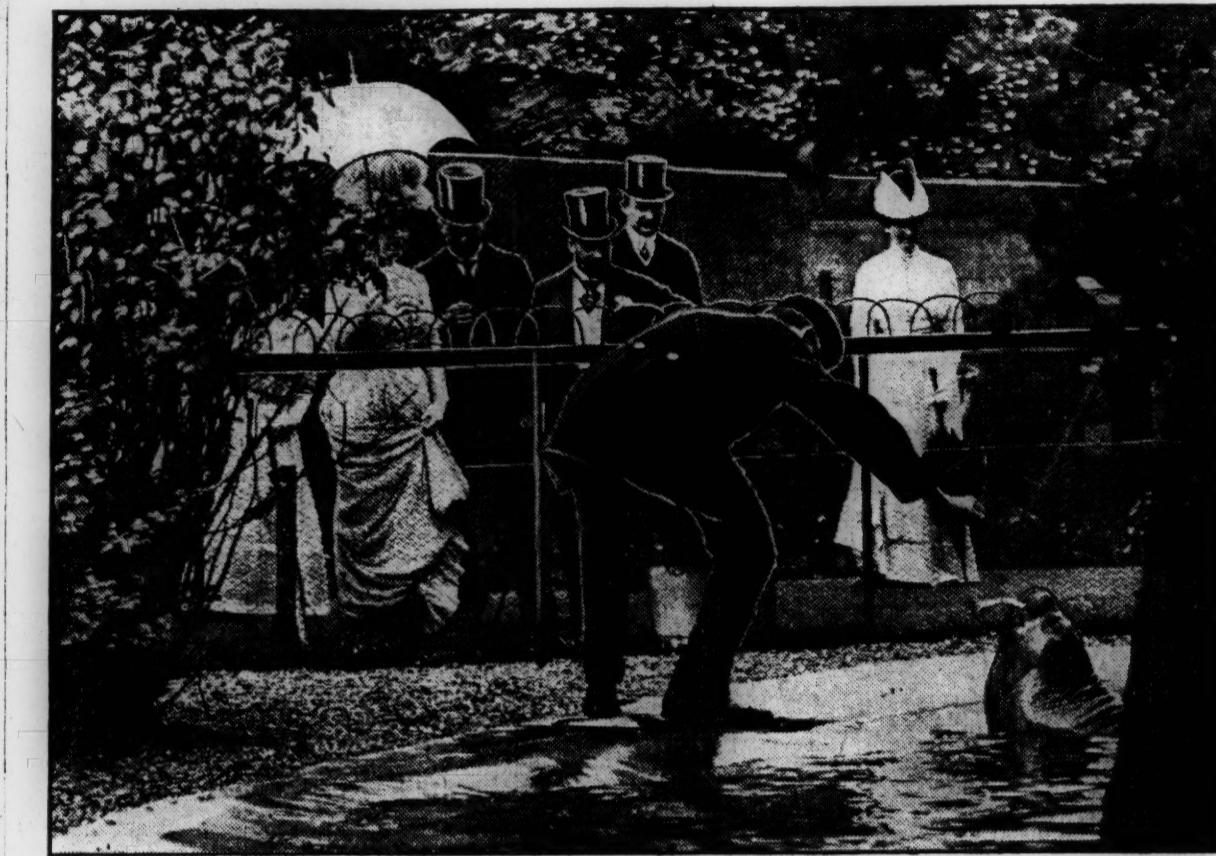
RECEIPTS RECORD ON ENGLISH LINES

(Special to the Monitor.)
LONDON.—According to the Railway News, the takings of the railways during the week which ended on Whit Monday were a record, £1,217,000 (86,085,000) having been taken by 45 companies as passenger receipts alone.

The largest takings were those of the London & North-Western railway, with £171,000, and of the Great Western railway, with £160,000, the Midland railway coming next with £101,000.

Sunday only the fellows of the society are admitted to the zoo, but word had spread that the King and Queen were coming, and every member

PRIVATE VISIT TO LONDON ZOO IS ENJOYED BY BRITISH SOVEREIGNS WHO INSPECT GIFT COLLECTION



(Copyright by Central News, London.)

King George and Queen Mary visiting seals at Zoo; King has white flower in his coat and Queen is holding parasol.

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON.—Recently the King and Queen laid aside the formalities which are occupying their attention these days and like good British parents took the children for a Sunday afternoon at the zoo. The actual occasion of the royal visit, which was entirely private, was an inspection of the South African collection of birds and animals presented to his majesty as a coronation gift.

The royal party, which consisted of their majesties, the Prince of Wales, Princess Mary and Prince George, was received at the main entrance of the gardens by the Duke of Bedford, president of the Royal Zoological Society, and the Duchess of Bedford, the Earl of Cromer, Sir Walter Lawrence, Sir Edward Durand, Dr. Chalmers Mitchell, General Herzog and General de Wet and the members of the council.

The collection, which is the gift of the citizens of South Africa, is drawn largely from northwest Rhodesia, the Transvaal, Natal, the Orange River colony and the Cape, and comprises 20 kinds of antelopes, several rare varieties of zebra, some beautiful crowned cranes, wart hogs and several species of monkeys.

On Sunday only the fellows of the society are admitted to the zoo, but word had spread that the King and Queen were coming, and every member

was there with his family, and the royal party was followed about the grounds at a respectful distance by a crowd of interested spectators. The King wore a gray frock coat, and her majesty was simply gowned in her favorite mauve. The Prince of Wales was in the uniform of a naval cadet, and Prince George had

a sailor suit. Princess Mary wore a girlish frock of light green.

It was feeding hour, and as the royal guests approached each cage the keepers gave the animals their food. Prince George took an enthusiastic interest in the process, and was soon lending his assistance, much to the amusement of his father and mother.

At one point in their progress their majesties enjoyed a reception which was entirely unexpected for the king penguin, popularly known as "Hobble Skirt," had been allowed his freedom for the occasion and spying the visitors, waddled toward them with ludicrous dignity, as if to welcome them to his domain. He blinked favorably upon Princess Mary and her brothers, and allowed the Queen to caress his head.

After an hour's tour of the gardens, their majesties returned to Buckingham Palace, having first expressed their pleasure at the arrangement which had been made of the new consignment of animals.

Mr. Steyn said that on the whole they might be satisfied with the progress which had taken place since the union. On the subject of education Mr. Steyn said he supported General Herzog's policy as being constitutional and giving equality to the two languages. It was important in all questions that the two great white races should hold together and that the natives should find in the union not an enemy but a friend and protector whom they could respect.

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RIGHTS OF GREAT DOMINIONS URGED BY AUSTRALIA ARE SEEN TO BE REASONABLE BY BRITAIN

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor.)

LONDON.—The imperial conference sitting at the foreign office met for the purpose of discussing the questions relative to the declaration of London. Mr. Fisher on behalf of the commonwealth of Australia moved:

"That it is regretted that the dominions were not consulted prior to the acceptance by the British delegates of the terms of the declaration of London; that it is not desirable that Great Britain should adopt the inclusion in article 24 of food stuffs in view of the fact that so large a part of the trade of the empire is in those articles; that it is not desirable that Great Britain should adopt the provisions of articles 48 to 54 permitting the destruction of neutral vessels."

Continuing the premier pointed out that the policy so far pursued by the mother country of entering into treaties or conventions without consulting the dominions was a weak point in the position of the dominions. As a family of nations he thought the time had come when they should be informed and if need be consulted, before arrangements were entered into with other countries by which their interests were affected. They did not desire at all to restrict the powers of the mother country; they merely wished to be taken whenever possible, fully into her confidence. The declaration of London afforded a most suitable opportunity of illustrating his argument in

this respect. He did not intend to go into details but would leave them to Mr. Batchelor to deal with.

Another Voice Heard

Mr. Batchelor, minister of external affairs, then spoke to Mr. Fisher's motion saying that it was too late for the dominions to alter anything in the declaration, that all they could do was to refuse to ratify the declaration, and they could only feel justified in doing that if they considered that the safety of the empire was endangered. Australia's overseas trade was so great that she certainly ought to have some voice in the matter, but the first information her representatives had with regard to the declaration was the Blue Book. Australia fully recognized that there must be only one foreign policy in the empire and one foreign authority, but that did not preclude the possibility of some kind of consultation.

Questions on the terms of article 34 raised by Mr. Batchelor were then replied to by Sir Edward Grey who dealt first with the points raised on the merits of the declaration and afterwards with the more important question of consulting with the overseas dominions.

Sir Edward Replies

On this latter point Sir Edward Grey pointed out that since the dominion had not been consulted about the Hague conference and the Prize Court convention, it would have been difficult suddenly to bring them in connection with the declaration of London. The government entirely agreed with the dominions' right to be consulted, and they would be before the next Hague conference took place, as well as about everything which arose out of it.

Explaining the procedure with regard to the Hague conference, the foreign secretary said that the first thing to be done would be the bringing out of an

international program which would be circulated to the dominions' governments. It was usual for the home government to hold an inter-departmental conference to consider the program and to settle instructions to be given to the British delegations. The time for consultation would evidently be them and the dominions would be represented in any way they thought suitable at that conference.

Promptness Is Needed

It was inevitable, however, that points might arise which would have to be settled without consultation, just as in matters connected with the government, the prime minister or foreign secretary had to arrive at decisions without consulting other members of the cabinet. At the conclusion of the Hague conference, a convention would be signed but not ratified for some considerable interval, so that the dominions would have ample opportunity to say whether they were satisfied with the convention or not, and if not the matter could be thrashed out. Though it might not always be possible to secure unanimity between all the dominions, at any rate it was the government's intention to insure that consultation of a practicable kind should take place.

As for the ratification of the Declaration of London, Sir Edward Grey pointed out that if they refused at this stage to agree to its ratification, it would undermine the confidence which other powers had in them, as a power prepared to forward arbitration. As to its merits it was advantageous to them and from the general point of view of the settlement of disputes by impartial arbitration, withdrawal would be really an incentive to other nations to go on with international arrangements without them.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Joseph Ward having signified their intention of supporting the declaration, the conference was adjourned to the following day.

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor.)
LONDON.—A lecture was given at the Criterion restaurant by Dr. James A. Macdonald, editor of the Toronto Globe and director of the Peace Foundation of the World, at a meeting of the Society of American Women in London. Mrs. W. R. Comings, president of the society, was in the chair.

Dr. Macdonald said that Canada and the United States were as one in the great enterprises of civilization, their faith was the same and held true to the one supreme ideal of peace. The cause of the sudden and great progress which the idea of peace had made was due to the hint thrown out by President Taft, at first vague and indefinite, which had been taken up with such vigor and plainness of speech by his majesty's minister for foreign affairs, Sir Edward Grey, which had resulted in the proposal for an unlimited treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States.

This treaty, he said, public opinion both in London and Washington would not suffer to fall through or be destroyed. The peace movement was dear to the heart of the American people, who were tired of the excessive sums of money spent on armaments and on war expenses, amounting to more than 69½ per cent of the entire income of the federal government of the United States.

These facts were driving public opinion in America to insist on the government making motions in consonance with the ideal of universal arbitration, and to make these motions not only the declared policy of the people, but the standard of conduct of the nation.

DYNAMITE NEEDS ESTIMATED.
CULEBRA, C. Z.—The estimate of dynamite required for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, was 13,727,000 pounds. The contracts filled, or which remain to be filled, during the present fiscal year aggregate 10,273,200 pounds. The difference between the estimate and the actual requirement, therefore, being 3,453,800 pounds.

STORMY SCENES ARE CAUSED IN CHAMBER BY FRENCH DECREE

(Special to the Monitor.)

PARIS.—Stormy scenes were witnessed in the Chamber on the occasion of the debate over the decree of the Conseil d'Etat relative to the settlement of the Champagne district delimitation problem. It will be remembered that the situation has been already fully referred to in these columns, as also the fact that the government to extricate themselves from a very serious difficulty handed over the whole matter to the Conseil d'Etat.

The latter has now forwarded to the government its draft decree which includes the provision that those portions of the Marne, the Aube and the Haute Marne which formed the territory under dispute and which were previously excluded from the privileged area defined in the decree of 1908, shall now be regarded as a separate zone. The decree further provides that the "deuxieme zone" is to be considered entirely separate from the Champagne region as defined in the decree of 1908.

Draft Modified

When this draft came before the cabinet it was very warmly discussed and some slight modifications were made. The cabinet, however, finally passed it and it was subsequently signed by the President of the republic and the text ordered to be published in the Journal Official the very next day.

At the subsequent sitting of the Chamber a great surprise was however awaiting those taking part in the debate, for after M. Perrier, the minister of justice, had defended the action of the government in passing the decree, to the astonishment of the whole Chamber, he followed it with the announcement that the publication in the Journal Official would be delayed for 24 hours, and although much pressure was brought to bear upon him to explain this extraordinary change of front, he merely stated that he was not in a position to give any explanation.

Aube is Roused

The whole of the Aube district is again up in arms and serious protests are made against the action of the cabinet in confirming the terms of the decree as drawn by the Conseil d'Etat which it is alleged will give no satisfaction whatever to any of the interested parties. On the whole, the general situation looks even more serious now than it did before the question of the delimitation was referred to the Conseil d'Etat.

A very significant indication of the state of feeling now existing is to be gathered from the announcement just made that Messrs. Rambouillet, Castillard and Remondat, the senators of the Aube district, have given notice of a resolution to be moved in the Senate to the effect that the Senate invites the government to deal with this serious question as one of urgency and to pass at once a law wiping out altogether all these special boundaries which have been defined for the purpose of specially protecting their products. It is believed that this resolution will be immediately dealt with in the Senate and if passed will in effect practically require the government to revoke its own decree.

This really difficult problem seems to be further from settlement than ever.

TRIP TO LUCERNE BY AIR COMMON

(Special to the Monitor.)

LUCERNE—Switzerland has many "seasons" and visitors at all times of the year. Lucerne is one of the chief centers of attraction to many people, and now that regular passenger airplane service has been instituted, the mountain railways of which there are so many are likely to meet with a formidable competitor.

The Vitznau Rigi, the Alpnach Pilatus, the Stanserhorn, and the Burgenstock funicular, are just a few of these railways which point to the development and success of Lucerne from the tourist's point of view.

The department provides lecturers at least twice a year, and literature on domestic economy, etc., is distributed. Housekeepers are instructed, among other things, on the importance of the proper ventilation of their dwellings, on cleanliness in and about the home, on the proper cooking of foods, and on food values, changes in diet, the nurture of infants, and exercise.

Prizes are awarded to those baking the best bread or pastry or showing greatest skill in preserving fruits and vegetables.

OTTAWA TO HONOR PREMIER.

OTTAW

THE HOME FORUM

UMBRELLA GIFT TO LAFAYETTE

LAFAYETTE'S last visit to this country was in 1824, when the republic which he had helped to found had had nearly 50 years of existence and was proving its right to be. He came on from New York in time to attend the commencement at Cambridge, Aug. 25. He was the guest of General Eustis of Roxbury and on the morning of the trip to Cambridge a cavalcade of 800 citizens waited to escort him to the town line. There was also a military escort of troops of light dragoons and a battalion of infantry.

Lafayette's speech on this occasion ran in part, "The emotions of love and gratitude which I have been accustomed to feel on entering this city have never been mingled with a sense of religious reverence for the cradle of American liberty, and let us hope it will hereafter be said of universal liberty."

It is said that Mrs. Roswell R. Hoos, wife of a chaplain of the United States navy, has a novel relic in the form of an umbrella presented to Lafayette by the city of Boston at this time. It is built on genuine whalebone ribs, substantial and fat, says the Norfolk Landmark, the points are of white ivory, now yellow as daffodils, and the handle is ivory, quaintly carved and inlaid with gold and

Iron May Be Mined by Magnets

THE use of lifting magnets for quickly handling iron and steel products is rapidly growing. H. F. Stratton estimates that during 1910 \$1,000,000 was saved in the industry by the employment of such magnets. He advances the possibility of their use in the salvage of magnetic iron ore, such as abounds in Canada, and points out that they would serve both for handling the ore and making a preliminary separation from the non-ferrous rock. Mr. Stratton notes a curious fact concerning the effect of the mysterious power of the magnet upon the imagination of workmen. Seeing great loads lifted above their heads without any mechanism to retain the weight, they are much more careful to keep from under, although the failure of a magnet to hold its load is less frequent than the breaking of tackle in the older forms of conveyors.—*Youths Companion*.

CONSCIENCE

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GLIMPSE OF A COLORFUL PISAN FARM

By MAXWELL ARMFIELD.

TRAVELERS in Italy may still notice large tracts of dismal looking swamps, especially around some parts of the coast and about the Mantuan lakes, where nothing seems to thrive but the frog. But these marshes or marmesse are gradually being drained by a progressive Italy, and the wilderness turned into fertile lands.

The accompanying sketch shows a farm in the neighborhood of Pisa, with the Carrara mountains in the distance, and such farms are replacing in many parts the thatched huts of the marsh people with great advantage to themselves and to the country. One of the striking features of Italian scenery is the absence to a great extent of hedges and walls. This gives a sense of space and freedom that is quite lacking in the cultivated parts for instance of the British Isles, and is indicative of a people living their lives much more publicly than with us.

The curious method of stacking the hay about a tall pole adds considerably to the fantastic and quaint charm of the countryside, and as the plaster of buildings is usually washed pink or yellow, and the ladders are painted vermilion, the effect of the farm as a whole and the golden ricks against the blue mountains beyond is extremely lively. The poles themselves which form the nucleus of the haystack are often



(Drawn specially for the Monitor by Maxwell Armfield.)

SCENE ON A PISAN FARM.

painted in gay colors; and the Italian could scarcely be expected to leave the old bare of decoration, so he usually sticks a red or green pot on to it, as our gardeners treat the stakes of dahlias to lure earwigs.

In the warm March sun these farms are gay too with almond and peach blossoms ranging from the most delicate pink to deepest rose, among whose branches the queer black bees of Italy

enjoy themselves after the cold snap that usually precedes the first spring flowers, while in the high-walled gardens away from inquisitive mountain winds, oranges and lemons have been pursuing the even tenor of their way; their habit of continuous blossoming and fruitage rendering them the most delightful decoration for the formal courtyard garden as dear to the southerner now as in the days of Pompeii or Aspasia.

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stacked in gay colors; and the Italian could scarcely be expected to leave the old bare of decoration, so he usually sticks a red or green pot on to it, as our gardeners treat the stakes of dahlias to lure earwigs.

In the warm March sun these farms are gay too with almond and peach blossoms ranging from the most delicate pink to deepest rose, among whose

branches the queer black bees of Italy

enjoy themselves after the cold snap that usually precedes the first spring flowers, while in the high-walled gardens away from inquisitive mountain winds, oranges and lemons have been pursuing the even tenor of their way; their habit of continuous blossoming and fruitage rendering them the most delightful decoration for the formal courtyard garden as dear to the southerner now as in the days of Pompeii or Aspasia.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, June 21, 1911

Power to Withstand the Many

IN REACTING against the tyranny of the few it is well not to go to the extreme of reinstating absolutism exercised by the many. Yet humanity is prone thus to swing from one form of despotism to another. But this record of oscillation is not as familiar to the mind of the uneducated man as it is to that of the educated. Contemporary observation and longing by the illiterate man form for him sufficient authority for any social change he may desire. To these desires the student of history adds rectifying knowledge of what has gone before. He is mindful of the recurrence of old problems under new names. He is aware that remedies now proposed, as if first conceived, have been tested by earlier generations and found wanting. Having traced the malign influence in history of demagogues who play upon men's passion and ~~delude~~ them with sophistries and flattery, the educated man is equipped to act as the unmasker of the self-seeking rhetorician and social quack whenever he reappears.

Impressed with this function of the educated man in politics and civic evolution, a number of the heads of American universities and colleges have improved the opportunity offered by the baccalaureate address to speak plainly to graduates. "If those who are best equipped think loosely upon questions concerning the public welfare, the people are in danger," said President Lowell of Harvard. "We Americans move about too constantly and too rapidly to know anything," said President Garfield of Williams, in a discourse urging restraint, sobriety of judgment and regard for teachings of the past. "Actual democracy needs to invent restraint to curb its logic and its passions," argued President Taylor of Vassar. "We are under no obligation to run with the crowd or follow every demagogue," remarked President Butler of Columbia. These are only typical phrases from addresses singularly alike in their intimation that possibly the time has come for a more careful weighing of some of the trends of the hour, especially by educated men.

Universities and colleges may become ultra-conservative and unsympathetic with reforms. Academic habits and points of view are not those of agitators, politicians and opportunist statesmen. Scholars and teachers often have hindsight only equal to the foresight of artisans, farmers and small traders. Garrison, Phillips, Sumner and Emerson had little encouragement from Harvard and Yale when the plain people of New England were profoundly stirred by anti-slavery feeling.

But there is a moderate form of conservatism, which the university and the educated man may contribute to a democracy, that may be useful as a brake on popular movements. If prophets are needed to see ahead, and critics to see round about, historians and men conversant with history are needed to look backward. But unfortunately so many men have been gaining B. A. degrees in American universities and colleges lately who have specialized in everything but history and the record of the evolution of the humanities, that the number of persons conversant with the lessons of past politics is relatively less than it used to be.

THE low price at which the Mexican insurrectos of the present are willing to lay down their arms should not make a very heavy drain on the treasury of the republic.

State Department Expansion

THE department of state has just issued a document outlining its organization and work and giving its history from 1789 to the present time. Prepared by Secretary Knox, it sets forth authoritatively a record of administrative reform begun by Secretary Root and continued by Mr. Knox that puts the department today among the best organized and most efficiently administered at Washington. However Mr. Root may fall short as a leader in domestic political reforms and conservative as are some of his positions having to do with constitutional changes, it is admitted that as secretary of war and as secretary of state he disclosed capacity for grappling in a large way with problems of administration, and that he brought to the service of the nation extraordinary constructive organizing skill at a time when it was much needed.

One has only to read the latter portion of this new document to see how the demands made upon the department of state have increased, how much extended are its fields of responsibility and authority, how much larger is its staff, and how much more exacting the demands upon its officials. The department would hardly have continued effectively if the old system of organization had not been made over by congressional endorsement of Mr. Root's ideas, which his successor has had fuller opportunity to work out. Even now, with the ampler working force, the sensible division of labor, and the largely conceived plan, there is an overworking of some members of the staff that is discreditable to a nation as rich as this and as lavish in its appropriations for purposes far less meritorious.

Indeed, the general impression gained from study of this document is that the United States is receiving, from a comparatively small staff of workers, an extraordinary amount of varied effort to cope with a multitude of problems that once were relatively few and simple, but which now increase in number and complexity with each decade of extension of American trade and political influence. Nothing is more significant in this document than the elaborate sections which deal with Latin America and Asia, especially the far east. They are large fields of territory with unusually complex political and commercial issues constantly arising in them; where our consular and diplomatic officers are multiplying in number and influence, and where the issues that emerge and await settlement at Washington are far graver than they were even as recently as the closing years of the last century. There, rather than in western Europe and the near east, are the centers of population and trade which make our greatest future markets; and there also, at the present time, are storm centers of international conflict which most directly concern the American nation.

WHEN Uncle Sam feels like borrowing money in any amount all he has to do is to let the fact be known, and it comes pouring in upon him. We should all be proud of his financial standing.

WHATEVER truth there may have been in the poet's reflection upon progress in Cathay, it is advancing fast today in comparison with what was the case when these well-known lines were written. China stands, in wise reflection, upon the threshold of an era very different from that in which it personified retrogression and a conservatism that to a western view seemed without reason and without use. Various things happening in occidental discussion and various events to be noted in occidental affairs, show that slowly but none the less surely the Chinese are emerging more from that semi-mysterious obscurity in which they have wrapped themselves. Such an event or sign is conveyed in a notice in the Harvard University Gazette of May 19, 1911, where it is announced that among the essays recommended "for consideration of the award of scholarships and degrees with distinction" submitted in competition for Bowdoin prizes was a paper by Charles Ahfook Wong of Honolulu on the reform movement in China. From the circumstances we take it that Mr. Wong is a resident of Hawaii, as are so many of his blood, but whether born there or not we cannot say.

With the exception of a few scholars, a few statesmen, a few merchants and a few diplomats, the attitude of the western mind toward China has been one of profound indifference and ignorance. Apparently the occidental has gone upon the assumption that a people numbering probably some three hundred millions could be reckoned upon to stay asleep, or if they woke now and then to spend their waking moments in sipping Orange Pekoe and reading the works of Confucius. This indifference and this ignorance have had their usual consequences, and a knowledge that could have been acquired before and used to the profit of all must now either be dispensed with or acquired in haste and not thoroughly. In the United States, a semi-political, semi-racial agitation has been allowed to obscure the facts and the faults and virtues of one class in the economy of China have been exploited to the neglect of any intelligent effort to understand conditions in China and to get some general idea of its vast population. If the reader will ponder the subject for a little while, he can see that it is not unreasonable to suppose that the population of China is by no means entirely made up of laundrymen; yet it is from the types found in the Chinese laundries in the United States that we hazard that the greater portion of American opinion is derived as to the general characteristics of China. The more thoughtful may briefly advert to the Chinese merchants that are now found in so many American cities and the very thoughtful to the highly educated and very able Chinamen in diplomatic posts at Washington. But that now familiar figure, the man in the street, does not push his meditations to these lengths of refinement, and satisfies himself with a few thousand laundrymen that can be easily ridiculed, while he gives no thought to a few hundred millions of Chinamen that will not be at all ridiculous when they have learned certain arts of civilization, arts susceptible of a force of expression that even now has enjoyed the attention of that able and enterprising monarch, the Emperor of Germany. Where can the idea have arisen that under modern circumstances, chief among them the annihilation of distance, China would not learn the same things that the rest of the world has learned?

IF THE management could only run a few pictures and "ads" in the Congressional Record there would be no question as to its popularity at a dollar a year.

Gardening in the Metropolis

A COMMUNICATION recently addressed by State Senator Dennis J. Harte of Queens county, New York, to Mayor Gaynor, may possibly be made the basis of some humorous comments at the expense of the metropolis of the nation, but, in reality, it deserves to be taken quite seriously. The senator urges the mayor to advocate the incorporation in the new city charter of a provision calculated to "stimulate and direct intensive gardening, fruit and berry raising" in Queens and Richmond counties and on the vacant land in Brooklyn and the Bronx. In this way, the senator says, many property owners in the greater city who now find it difficult to meet the carrying charges could even make good profits on their vacant lands.

Senator Harte estimates that there are about 40,000 acres of available farm land in New York city which will not be needed for house-building purposes for at least fifteen years. In many instances fruit farming and truck gardening could be carried on by the owners of these lands, or by tenants, with great profit, and he quotes a report made by H. B. Fullerton, director of agriculture and development of the Long Island railroad, in support of his contentions.

Much of this vacant property has been lying fallow for years. It is accessible to all supplies, labor included. It is within a stone's throw, as it were, of the greatest market in the country. If it were cultivated as intensively and as skilfully as land is cultivated in Belgium and in some parts of France, it would pay greater dividends to the owners than could be derived from apartment houses or office buildings. Whether cultivation of the vacant tracts within the metropolis could be promoted or encouraged by a provision of the city charter is a question, but there is no question that idleness of vacant property in all large American cities constitutes a great item in the charge of waste that may be laid against this generation. It is all very well to talk of the development of the country's natural resources, and to regret that there are not more of them to be developed, but if full use were made of the resources already developed—if only the back lots and vacant lots and blocks and tracts in and around the towns and cities of the United States were worked to their full capacity—the wealth of the nation would be considerably increased.

THE President seems to have come to the conclusion that New England is a good territory in which to spend a silver-wedding honeymoon, even if he has to go it alone.

SINCE the brick-making interests along the Hudson river have formed a corporation, it is to be hoped they have built a foundation that no governmental tide can overturn.

MONTREAL asserts that in ten years the place will be a world port, and the Montrealers are going about it in the right way in order to make good their assertion.

THE Royal Society of Literature seems to be proficient in chair making. It has just created four new professorial departments.

PRESIDENT FINLEY of the College of the City of New York is a minor poet and man of letters as well as an educational executive. He has been discoursing luminously on "The Thirtieth Man" and his "vicarious" service of the American people, the other twenty-nine adults being plain taxpayers and voters. President Finley has just returned from lecturing before French academic audiences. Evidently the French bureaucracy did not impress him with its perils, for he has proceeded to rhapsodize over the increasing ratio of persons in this country who are office-holders. Only a man with the poetic temperament could find in the list of public officials of the metropolis "more heroic, poetic material than Homer found in the siege of Troy." Not even the pleasure of having an Epictetus loving and quoting mayor can blind the onlooker to Tammany at city hall and at Albany. To talk of a "vicarious" motive actuating a majority of the public officials of New York or any other large urban center in the United States seems to hint at overindulgence in sentiment.

That there are more nominal servants of the American public being paid by it than there were a generation ago is undoubtedly true. That the logical outcome of contemporary demands for extension of governmental activities and powers means marked increase of the office-holding class, is equally true. President Finley is likely ere long to be able to sing the praises of "The Twenty-fifth Man." But the cold fact of experience is that it is far easier to procure reform legislation than it is to find executives who will enforce it sympathetically and constantly. It is easier to make formal law fit a social ideal than it is to induce a majority of citizens to obey the statute or staff of administrators to execute it. But, while the law lapses and is neither repealed nor enforced, the offices and the salaries go on. Highest civilization and purest government go with a maximum of private integrity and reverence for moral law and a minimum of formal legislation and office holding.

THERE was probably never paid to American educational institutions a finer compliment than that which is contained in a passage of Henry Turner Bailey's recent address in Washington before the American Federation of Arts. He had said that art in the schools of this country is no longer copying straight-line figures and vase forms, or making abstract designs, but, rather, is applying its fundamental and unchanging principles to the daily life of the child—that art in the schools has become a labor of love, and is proving a means of raising the standard of daily life—when he added: "This is true to such an extent that one wall-paper manufacturer assured me that he could sell to the rich anything that is the fad, but to the people of the masses he could no longer sell bad art, because they bring their children with them when they come to buy."

It is not necessarily the rich, of course, who are deficient in art knowledge or art taste, and among those who speak for art, as among all others who claim a public hearing, there should be less sweeping generalization in this respect. When all is said, the rich are doing much in this country to promote the artistic taste of its people; they are doing much to advance the education of the children of the masses.

There can be no reasonable excuse for pessimism in a nation that is making the progress to which Mr. Bailey alludes. If the children of the United States are being educated in the common schools to the point where defective art is repugnant to them, it is easy to see that little reward awaits the low-standard artist in any line of work in the future; and that the new culture is not going to be content with simply raising art to its rightful plane, but will demand a corresponding uplift of public ideals. If the school children of our times are taking, or have taken, a long step in advance of their parents, it is none the less pleasant to remember that their parents took a similar step, and that the next generation and all the generations to come may move forward with strides equally surprising, for the moment, to their predecessors. Art is long, and time is fleeting; but it is something to consider that the striving for perfection is marked by forward steps in popular education, of which the force and meaning do not escape even the commercial observer.

IT WILL be five years before the second South American postal congress meets, but the successful work accomplished by the delegates to the first gathering of its kind in South America, early this year, proves how the better political understanding between the respective nations has already improved both the transportation service and the postal connections. The Montevideo meeting proved further that the international South American postal bureau promises to become an institution of vast importance to the whole continent, for, while direct rail connection between north and south is not yet an accomplished fact, the mail service is continually getting better. The close cooperation with the bureau of the international postal organization in Berne, Switzerland, has also helped the situation.

It must be interesting for advocates of parcels post in the United States to learn that in South America arrangements have now been perfected whereby packages of considerable size can be transmitted through the mails. It is this fact which makes the work of the first congress so important in the eyes of Latin Americans, for they realize that shipping facilities of any kind must of necessity help a territory still greatly in need of railroad trunk lines.

A money order convention was entered into during the last congress, but this convention still awaits ratification by the respective governments. There seems to be no question, however, that the various nations can come to an agreement before Sept. 30, which is essential if the service is to become effective before Jan. 1, 1912. It has been decided that the unit for the reduction of the value of the country shall be the franc. Money orders may also be issued by telegraph.

No part of the western world has been more in need of cohesion than the nations comprising Latin America. By strengthening the postal service, an important step has been taken, one which not only shows the unifying aim of the people, but which should bring improved commercial relations to the entire southern continent.

By voting in favor of protecting Niagara falls the Senate emphasizes that it has an eye for beauty.

The Thirtieth Man

American Art Development

South American Postal Service